FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

Presidential Vote Count

PY311235 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1226 GMT on 31 October reported that as of 1200 GMT the official government vote count showed the following results with 62,187 polling stations, of 67,555 nationwide, reporting:

Italo Luder-Deolindo Bittel of the Justicialist Party; 5,530,184 or 40 percent.

Raul Alfonsin-Victor Martinez of the Radical Civic Union; 7,186,153, or 52 percent.

Oscar Alende-Lisandro Vile of the Intrasigent Party; 329,471, or 2 percent.

Rogelio Frigerio-Antonio Salonia of the Integration and Development Movement; 165,085, or 1 percent.

UCR Wins Electoral College Majority

PY311559 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1539 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- Based on vote counts of 64,636 polling stations throughout the country, with votes from 2,925 polling stations still to be tallied, the UCR [Radical Civic Union] has won 318 electoral votes that will support the Raul Alfonsin-Victor Martinez ticket. This information was released at 1207, when the number of votes favoring the UCR had already reached 7,431,679 in 64,636 polling stations. The Justicialist Party won 5,719,881 votes and 258 electoral votes in the same polling stations.

These results are based on vote counts from the Federal Capital, Chubut, Mendoza, San Juan, Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Misiones, Santa Cruz, Catamarca, Formosa, Neuquen, Santa Fe, Cordoba, Jujuy, Rio Negro, Santiago del Estero, La Pampa, Salta, Tucuman, Chaco, La Rioja, San Luis, and Tierra del Fuego.

Further Vote Count

PY311823 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1620 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Relay from the General San Martin Cultural Center, election headquarters]

[Text] The following are the final totals of those election districts that have closed their vote tally:

The following is the list of election districts: Federal Capital, Chaco Province, La Pampa, Rio Negro, Santa Fe, Buenos Aires, Chubut, La Rioja, Salta, Santiago del Estero, Catamarca, Entre Rios, Mendoza, San Luis, Tucuman, Cordoba, Formosa, Misiones, San Juan, Tierra del Fuego, Corrientes, Jujuy, and Santa Cruz. We repeat that the vote tallying in these provinces has ended.

For president and vice president:

First place: UCR [Radical Civic Union]: 7,431,679 votes with 318 electoral votes;
Second place: Justicialist Party [PJ]: 5,719,881 votes with 258 electoral votes;
Third place: Intransigent Party [PI]: 338,460 votes with 2 electoral votes;
Fourth place: Integration and Development Movement [MID]: 170,878 votes;
Fifth place: Federal Alliance [AF]: 55,309 votes;
Sixth place: Christian Democracy [PDC]: 44,589 votes;
Seventh place: Socialist Movement [MAS]: 41,772 votes;
Eighth place: Socialist Democratic Alliance [ADS]: 40,553 votes;
Ninth place: Popular Socialist Party [PSP]: 20,871 votes;
Tenth place: Popular Leftist Front [FIP]: 13,672 votes;
Eleventh place: Workers Party [PO]: 13,409 votes;
Other parties: 371,582 votes.

We must point out that the number of votes in Argentina totaled 14,677,151 and that 290,305 out of these were blank.

The following are the final totals for deputies:

First place: UCR with 6,849,326 votes and 131 electoral votes;
Second place: PJ with 5,425,205 votes and 111 electoral votes;
Third place: PI with 398,607 votes and 3 electoral votes;
Fourth place: MID with 228, 430 votes
Fifth place: Communist Party with 171,109 votes;
Sixth place: PDC with 135,243 votes;
Seventh place: ADS with 105,966 votes;
Eighth place: AF with 88,850 votes;

A total of 14,630,039 citizens voted for deputies. We repeat that these are the general totals for those electoral districts that have closed their vote tally. We confirm that the UCR obtained 7,431,679 votes, which means 318 electoral votes for president and vice president.

UCR Wins in Corrientes Province

PY312355 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2052 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- The Radical Civic Union won the presidential elections in Corrientes while the local Autonomous-Liberal Pact -- Jose Romero Feris for governor and Omar Mancini for vice governor -- won the gubernatorial elections. This information was released today by the electoral headquarters. The Alfonsin-Martinez ticket received 109,005 votes, while Luder-Bittel obtained 91,669 votes. In the gubernatorial elections, the Autonomous-Liberal Pact obtained 144,598 votes, the UCR obtained 97,799 votes, and the Justicialist Party received 86,006 votes.

San Luis Province Results

PY010002 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2215 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] San Luis, 31 Oct (DYN) -- According to the final vote count in San Luis Province, the Justicialists won the guvernatorial elections by 48,096 votes to 44,810 for the Radical Civic Union, which means that Alberto Rodriguez Saa will be governor of San Luis. However, the Radicals won the elections for president and vice president and for deputies by 58,466 to 49,285 votes and 53,480 to 48,163, respectively.

More on Vote Count

PY010230 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 1 November 83 reported that as of 1600 GMT the official government vote count showed the following results with 2,925 polling stations, of 67,555 nationwide, still to be scrutinized, reporting:

Ticket	Total Votes
1. Radical Civic Union (UCR)	
Raul Alfonsin - Victor Martinez	7,431,679
2. Justicialist Party (PJ)	
Italo Luder - Deolindo Bittel	5,719,881
3. Integration and Development Movement (MID)	
Rogelio Frigerio - Antonio Salonia	170,878
4. Democratic Centrist Union (UDC)	
Alvaro Alsogaray - Jorge Oria	7,056
5. Intransigent Party (PI)	
Oscar Alende - Lisandro Ville	338,460
6. Christian Democratic Party (PDC)	
Francisco Cerro - Arturo Ponsati	44,589
7. Argentine Communist Party (PCA)	
Rubens Iscaro - Irene Rodriguez	voted for PJ
8. Popular Socialist Party (PSP)	
Guillermo Estevez - Edgardo Rossi	20,871
9. Federal Alliance (AF)	
Francisco Manrique - Guillermo Belgrano Rawson	55,309
10. Popular Leftist Front (FIP)	
Jorge Abelardo Ramos - Elisa Colombo	13,672
11. Socialist Democratic Alliance (ADS)	
Rafael Martinez Raymonda - Rene Balestra	40,533
12. Socialist Movement (MAS)	
Luis Zamora - no data	41,772
13. Workers Party (PO)	
Gregorio Flores - no data	13,409

GOVERNMENT HAILS ELECTIONS, PRAISES ORGANIZERS

PY010249 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2343 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (DYN) -- The national government today expressed satisfaction over "the outstanding civic action" epitomized by yesterday's general election and pointed out that "the unobjectionable way in which these elections developed is clear proof that all Argentines wish to live in peace and freedom." In a message to the nation released by presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz from Government House, the government stated:

Yesterday's general elections are a remarkable civic act which crowns this stage of transition toward full constitutional normalcy, a commitment undertaken by this government on 1 July 1982. The unobjectionable way in which these elections developed is clear proof that all Argentines want to live in peace and freedom.

It is the duty of this government to convey its gratitude to all state institutions and organizations whose efforts facilitated the development of the elections; to the citizens, who, called to participate in them, cooperated in every way; and to the people in general who exercised their rights in an exemplary manner.

Bignone Congratulates Alfonsin

PY010229 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2334 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (DYN) -- President Reynaldo Bignone today sent a message to President-elect Raul Alfonsin conveying to him, on behalf of the national government, "sincere congratulations to yourself and the Radical Civic Union [UCR] for the results of the elections held yesterday." Bignone's message, released tonight by presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz, states the following:

On behalf of the national government, I would like to sincerely congratulate you and the UCR for the results of the elections held yesterday. This is the right time to wish you the best of success in your administration of government affairs; may it lead Argentina to the strengthening of a republican and democratic system. At this historic moment, the nation demands a generous and broad political project for national unity, and I sincerely hope that you will be able to carry it out in full.

Bignone Message to Luder

PY010237 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2337 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (DYN) -- President Reynaldo Bignone sent greetings today to presidential hopeful for the Justicialist Party Italo Luder, telling him that "the general elections held yesterday show that there are two large political parties in the nation," which the president considers "indispensable for the strengthening of the republic." Herewith is text of the message:

The general elections held yesterday reveal that there are two large nationwide political parties. They are both indispensable for the strengthening of the republic. On this occasion, I would like to convey to you, on behalf of the government, cordial greetings and the hope that this is the beginning of the new historical phase in which full democratic coexistence will prevail. I believe that this is what all Argentines want, and this is what the times we are living call for.

ALFONSIN HOLDS IMPROMPTU PRESS CONFERENCE

PY311255 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1016 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (DYN) -- UCR [Radical Civic Union] leader Raul Alfonsin said early this morning that "we are sure that we have won the elections and that we will have the necessary majority in the electoral college."

"According to our own estimates, the college majority will be ours," Alfonsin said during an impromptu press conference he hosted shortly after greeting thousands of a Radical Party followers from the balcony of the UCR National Committee building.

After being briefed on the violent incidents that took place at different spots in the city, Alfonsin said: "I hope party leaders will set a proper course for the youth, who should understand that everything should follow the path of democracy." "We hope the Justicialist Party will contribute to the strengthening of democracy. They will be absolutely respected, and we will meet social justice requirements. I would tell the Peronists to work hard within democracy to see whether they can win the next elections to be held in 2 years," Alfonsin added.

Alfonsin called "very good news" the fact that Radical, Peronist, and Intransigent youths got together in a joint celebration around the obelisk. He said he was "very pleased" at the report by a journalist who told him that a few hours before, union leader Saul Ubaldini had said that "tonight's elections are a victory for democracy."

In response to another question, he said that the handing over of power could take place "early in December". He also denied having made "either formal or informal contacts" with military authorities to discuss the issue. Asked about the compositon of his cabinet, he replied "we'll see to that later." Somebody else asked him whether he was awaiting "a message from Dr Luder." He answered: "No, sir."

He added that "I was sure that we would win because I saw how the people welcomed us throughout the country." However, he admitted that "I did not think we would win by such a margin. I was only expecting a difference of (?5) to 7 percent," he explained. "My interpretation is that the reaffirmation of democracy has played a major role in our victory. All Argentine sectors understood that the restoration of their rights was the only path leading to victory," he added.

During the exciting press conference, Alfonsin patiently withstood the confusion of cameras, flashes, television spotlights, microphones, tape recorders, and above all, the annoyance of some journalists who could not get close enough to ask him questions. At a certain moment, Alfonsin asked, "Who organized this?" Apparently, nobody had organized the conference, and the answer to his question was a vague "nobody..."

Simultaneously asked questions remained unitelligible, and radical leaders sought to clear the area around the virtually elected president.

Asked about the date for the handing over of power to the new government, he replied: "For early December." He added: "I am planning to ask the government to move up the handing over of power to the earliest possible date."

Speaking to a Chilean radio station, Alfonsin said: "It is very important for me to send a salute to the Chilean people now, convinced as I am that we must solve our problems peacefully and that our peoples and our economies must be integrated."

When asked for a message to the people, he said: "We must fly the flags of nation unity; this cannot be a defeat for anyone, since all Argentines must make a joint effort to achieve our development on the basis of social justice."

He said that Latin American integration, above all with Chile, can be promoted "in several ways: By holding talks mainly at the political level, because at this level commitments are often more limited than at the governmental level; by starting democratization processes as soon as possible; by brining financial policies into harmony; by strengthening the Latin American financial system; by implementing foreign trade from a regional viewpoint; and, in sum, by adopting a series of measures" with all Latin American countries.

He said he hoped Peronism would play "the role that a democratic party must play, obviously as a constructive opposition force."

When asked whether 4 decades of Argentine politics ended today, Alfonsin replied: "A stage of decay that has been marked by military interference in Argentina's political life ended today. Now we are heading toward democracy, and heading toward democracy, and heading toward democracy means restoring law and -- to subordinate military power to political power. However, our democracy will not only meet the demands of citizens as such but also of men of flesh and blood. Therefore, our democracy will allow the people to vote, as I have always said, to eat, to cure their ills, and to have access to education."

He was asked about the role the Armed Forces would play in his government. He replied: "The role established by the Constitution." Asked whether he would contact officials of the military government in the next few days, he said: "We'll see whether we can get in touch with them as soon as possible to facilitate the installation of the democratic government as early as possible."

He added that according to UCR estimates, the Radical Party will have a majority in the electoral college, although he admitted that the final results have not yet been released. He referred to the need to reach agreement with other parties or to win their support for the UCR ticket.

He reported that tomorrow he would meet leaders to discuss the installation of the future constitutional government. He confirmed that a package of bills is being drafted dealing with the enforcement of law and the people's security. He said that we would like to submit them to Congress as soon as possible.

ALFONSIN, LUDER GIVE JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE

PY010206 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- Raul Alfonsin and Italo Luder, the top contenders in last Sunday's elections, met today for more than 30 minutes, and afterward reiterated the need for strengthening "democratic coexistence" in the country. The meeting was held in the home of a close relative of Alfonsin's where Luder went to greet the nation's president-elect.

In an impromptu press conference after the meeting, Luder said that Peronism "will support the constitutional government from the position it gained at the elections, that is, from Congress." Luder added that "our contribution will be to the country, not to the government eventually in power," and then said that the Justicialist Party will take up its position as "a responsible power."

Alfonsin, in turn, repeated that he will ask the government to move forward "as far as possible" the date for the transfer of power, and pointed out that the meeting like the one he had just held with Luder will make it possible "to affirm democratic coexistence through interparty relations." He stressed that party organizations have to strengthen their contacts, because "the current crisis is bad and calls on all sectors to lend support."

The press conference went as follows:

[Question] Is the UCR [Radical Civic Union] planning to ask that the power transfer date be brought forward?

[Alfonsin] We are going to ask that the transfer of power be moved up as much as possible.

[Question] Are these meetings of political coexistence between Radicalism and Peronism to continue?

[Alfonsin] I would like them to be repeated.

[Question] Was the 52 percent at the national level all given by Alfonsinist votes?

[Alfonsin] I do not like to speak of Alfonsinism. I do not believe it exists. Some polarization occurs in elections, and above the strictly partisan votes, the parties receive other logical support, as it happens anywhere in the world.

[Question] Could you call up the Multiparty Group before you take office?

[Alfonsin] It isn't up to me to call up the Multiparty Group; this organization meets practically by itself.

[Question] Did you expect these results, or did they surpass your expectations?

[Alfonsin] We expected victory, of course. The vote margin was slightly greater than we expected.

[Question] Would these results imply an internal revision within the Justicialist Party?

[Luder] After elections, all parties evaluate the results and Justicialism will do that internally, as part of the method that each party uses to promote its development. I do not believe it will be a revision of our line of thinking, but an adjustment to the new demands from a constitutional government after so many years of military rule. Justicialism is prepared to act as a constructive opposition for preserving its own individuality as a party amid democratic pluralism, and to contribute some ideas that we expect to be shared by all political sectors.

[Question] Could Justicialism suffer a fracture?

[Luder] Not at all. If we have not had one in so many years of persecution, diatribe, and difficult circumstances, as you perfectly well know, there will be no fracture now when Justicialism is reorganized and has put up an electoral contest which we consider very important. So I do not see any reason for a fracture now.

[Question] Do you see the need to call the Justicialist National Congress to analyze the new situation which has been created?

[Luder] That's just a formal aspect. At the proper time, Justicialism will make an analysis through the party's leading organs, such as the National Congress and the National Council, to see if calling up the party's highest organ is necessary or not. This might be necessary to set forth Justicialism's final line vis-a-vis a new constitutional situation in the country, I mean, calling for a meeting of the party's Congress.

[Question] Does Justicialism have a concrete contribution to make to the UCR from its new position?

[Luder] The contribution will be to the country, not to the government which happens to be in power. The Radicals would have adopted the same attitude. So we know we will be serving the country by strengthening the institutional branch from which we will be giving support in accordance with the role assigned to us in the elections.

We will do this from Congress through the representatives of 13 or 14 provinces where Justicialism has won, including the municipalities and mayoralties where we have assumed government responsibility. The government is not represented by the nation's president alone. The government is made up of the executive branch, the legislature, and the provincial governments. So the government, broadly speaking, is the assumption of the responsibility of power, to serve the country in a useful manner, but not necessarily in the way the UCR will do it.

At this point in the press conference the nation's virtual President-elect Raul Alfonsin resumed his dialogue with the journalists.

[Question] Are the proper conditions laid out to implement the plan just as you have visualized it?

[Alfonsin] Of course. If we work together, and we raise the banner of national unity, we have to understand that the first point on the agenda is to provide answers for essential demands for social justice. We are convinced we will have support for this -- that is the backing of the great majority of Argentines.

[Question] In what way will the financial sectors be invited to participate in an active economy as opposed to speculation?

[Alfonsin] Well, we are not going to issue invitations. We are going to reform the financial system in order to dismantle the "financial fatherland." Then the financial circles will no longer be profiteering from labor and production, and will become another economic component, an operational component, to facilitate the country's economic growth.

Asked whether the financial sectors will exert influence on the international institutions as the result of the new policies that will be implemented, Alfonsin -- interrupting the question -- noted that the interview "was veering away from the purposes of the journalists' visit, because at this important moment, we are just expressing solidarity, a common will to march toward democracy." The UCR leader added that "we are not going to define now the various aspects of the whole economic policy."

[Question] Toward the end of the electoral campaign, you talked about national unity, about possible contacts between the UCR and the Justicialist Party before the elections. Has that really happened?

[Alfonsin] We have always talked about national unity. We have always wanted to raise the banner of national unity, and we have gotten together with Dr Luder many times before. I am convinced that this is the correct way of practicing democracy, the getting together of political leaders to study, analyze, discuss, or ponder the nation's problems, even before an electoral campaign.

The journalists once again engaged in dialogue with Dr Luder:

[Question] What's the purpose of your visit with Dr Alfonsin?

[Luder] I am paying this visit in view of the election results. I came to greet the president-elect as a gesture of political coexistence, and with the intention of strengthening democracy. I had already announced during my campaign that I would come to greet the winning candidate if Justicialism did not emerge the winner, for the purpose of talking about the country's most important problems.

[Question] What is your opinion of the election results, both for Peronism and Radicalism?

[Luder] We are all used to expected results, and also to unexpected results. The 40 percent obtained by Justicialism is a high percentage, and it means that we have held our historical percentage in a normal way. This result calls for me to give recognition to all the militants.

[Question] What attitude will Justicialism assume at this juncture?

[Luder] We have already said it during the electoral campaign, and will repeat it now. The country cannot afford to rekindle all antagonisms. It is necessary to set aside the factional spirit, because we will inherit a country in a state of emergency, and this means that we will have to face up to greater responsibilities. I would have expected the same attitude from the UCR. From Congress we will try to search out a minimum of agreement in a political climate that needs to be created in order to take the necessary viable economic measures.

[Question] You spoke of a "political truce" during your campaign. Is this a "political truce"?

[Luder] A political truce calls for getting rid of antagonisms and searching for agreements. This should be uppermost in our minds, because a new era is dawning in the country.

PRESIDENT-ELECT MEETS WITH URUGUAYAN POLITICIANS

PY312217 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1547 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 31 Oct -- Radical leader Raul Alfonsin, winner of the general elections held yesterday in Argentina, met separately this morning with Colorado and Blanco leaders who had gone to Buenos Aires to observe the elections.

Uruguayan newspapers today carried Alfonsin's statements to the Uruguayan journalists who were in Buenos Aires to report on the elections. Alfonsin told the Uruguayan journalists that he will look favorably upon democratic governments, and will propose the creation of a Latin American Permanent Forum of Democratic Parties, as well as request the Latin American Parliament's action in favor of democratization processes.

VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT SPEAKS ON 'EQUIDISTANCE'

PY312226 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1555 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- Vice President-elect Victor Martinez has stated that a "great responsibility" will rest on the shoulders of the official party because it will need to govern "with everybody for everybody" for the final institutionalization of the country.

He noted that the polarization of votes which came out of the national elections stands for the "consolidation of democracy over the long run."

"In these circumstances, it is necessary to polarize the country, because it needs an organized progressive movement in order to overcome many differences and move toward fundamental objectives," Martinez added. He did not rule out the participation of the minority parties, because "no enemy is insignificant, no party is insignificant, and no political leader's viewpoint is unimportant."

In declarations to Radio Rivadavia, Martinez stressed that "as long as the majority is not overbearing and as long as coexistence among all can prevail, the political parties will be able to overcome the idea that the enemy has to be smashed."

Referring to the electoral majority of the Radicals, Martinez recalled that in a private meeting he had stated that the electoral process "will not result in blurred borderlines, but it would turn out to be either white or black." He added: "The result had to be a massive endorsement, and that such a result could be surmised after the people's massive support uncovered during the tours throughout the country's 24 electoral districts."

The future head of the Senate then noted the scant percentage of votes obtained by the leftist parties, and said that "the left has to understand that the country wants to stop swinging like a pendulum." He elaborated by saying that "we want to move further away from the extremes all the time. The question, however, is not to opt for an apathetic and safe middle-of-the-road position, but to forge ahead toward a dynamic society with democracy and social justice."

Martinez pointed out that the Radicals have grabbed the leftist banners, and that their philosophy is centered around the individual any his political and economic freedom. The Radicals are therefore "equidistant from the extremes." At the same time, Martinez lashed out against the right for its constant insistence on the danger of the left as a reason for defending "the country's need to have a fascist structure."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON ALFONSIN VICTORY

PY311618 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 31 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "President Alfonsin"]

[Text] The full results of yesterday's general elections have yet to be counted, but it was clear enough before the night was out that the Radical Civic Union, led by the man who reshaped it and prepared it for a pivotal role in the nation's affairs, Dr Paul Alfonsin, had won an historic victory and that Alfonsin would be entitled to be sworn in as the country's constitutional president whenever he sees fit. This triumph, the culmination of one of the most remarkable political campaigns the world has even seen, looks likely to be far more sweeping than anyone, even the Radical strategists, had dared to predict. Although the Alfonsin-Victor Martinez ticket may not get fifty percent of the total votes cast in the presidential race, it may get surprisingly close. And, although some Peronist bastions held out, the Radical win seems to be spread fairly evenly over most of the country including, to the general amazement, Buenos Aires Province, which is traditionally the Peronist heartland.

Winning the presidency and restoring his party to a position it had not held since the rise of Peronism just after the Second World War was, of course, extremely difficult. But it was nothing when compared to the gigantic task now awaiting Alfonsin and his aides, which is to provide Argentina the leadership it so desperately needs to extricate itself from the swamp into which it has been marching, deeper and deeper, for so many decades. He will take power in extremely adverse circumstances, with Argentina on the very brink of bankruptcy, the "dirty war" still an open wound that will have to be healed without endorsing barbarity or provoking the Armed Forces into revolt, and the country's reputation in the world at large as low as it has ever been in modern times.

Merely to stay in power he will have to neutralize the military politically, fend off aggressive and authoritarian union leaders who have as little love for him as he has for them, and, perhaps most difficult of all, reconcile himself, his supporters, and the rest of the Argentine population to the unhappy fact that, for the time being at least, the country's available resources are far more limited than most like to think.

The election result is, inevitably, a severe blow to the Peronist movement which has never been outvoted in free elections in the past and did not expect to experience this fate, which falls to all democratic political parties sooner or later, on this occasion. The Cordoba Province gubernatorial candidate Raul Bercovich showed his party colleages the way ahead when he conceded victory to his Radical rival Eduardo Angeloz, as soon as the voting trends became obvious, but elsewhere Peronist leaders seemed much less prepared to admit defeat. On the contrary, some Peronist leaders seemed to be getting ready last night to tell their supporters that they had "really" won the elections and that the obvious Radical victory was a "fraud" and certainly their own figures for the results had precious little in common with those from any other source. Should this new myth take root, the country will be in for some especially difficult times because democracy will not be easy to establish if the second-biggest party insists on playing by its own set of rules and denies the legitimacy of a government voted into power in what were evidently fair elections.

TWO ARRESTED FOR PLACING FALSE BALLOTS

PY312156 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1930 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] La Plata, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- According to reliable sources, two persons, one of them a polling station watcher, were arrested by La Plata police when they were caught placing false ballots for the Radical Civic Union at two ballot stations in the city.

It was learned that one Justicialist polling station watcher was caught placing false UCR ballots, intended to confuse the voters, at the polling station located at the Provincial Registry on the corner of Avenues 1 and 60 in La Plata. The person responsible for this action was arrested and taken to the police station of this city as soon as he was caught.

Another person was also arrested at a polling station located at the Colonel Brandsen Club on road 60 between roads 23 and 24, for distributing fake ballots which read: Commercial Civic Union.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION CHIEF DISCUSSES ISSUES

PY301755 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Oct 83 p 9

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman (NA) -- "Argentina has never thought of building the atomic bomb, not even during the Malvinas war," National Atomic Energy Commission President Carlos Castro Madero once again stated at a press conference held in this city yesterday. Castro Madero said it would not be convenient for Argentina's nuclear development programme that the CNEA centres be transferred to Hydroelectric Works, since this would not only stop the progress of the nuclear programme but would cost the CNEA world prestige as well. An arms build-up policy would bring Argentina serious problems with the rest of Latin America, he said, adding that the continent must remain free of nuclear arms. Concerning the delay in works being carried out at the Atucha II nuclear station, Castro Madero said that it will start to operate in 1989 instead of 1987.

U.S. INTERVENTION IN GRENADA SEEN AS SETBACK

PY291330 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 Oct 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Grenada and the Nonintervention Principle"]

[Text] Universal acceptance of the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs is an achievement of modern times. It represents a big leap forward in the field of law. But that principle is frequently violated in practice, especially by the great powers which impose, or try to impose, on weak and poor nations, governments that are docile. The principle is thus to overrun by force, as we have just seen in Grenada.

This time the attack was carried out by the United States, since the participation of tiny contingents from other Caribbean nations is nothing but an attempt to justify the action and to spread out responsibility. We all know that the Caribbean nations would not have taken a single step if the United States did not march out in front.

The arguments that have been set forth are not in the least bit valid as justification. Were those arguments valid, the superpowers and their allies should have intervened time and again. Deep down, the arguments are intended to maintain zones of influence since the force to do so is available. The weightiest argument is force.

It should be noted that these arguments are no longer surprising whenever the decision has been made to invade "friendly" nations in order to safeguard order and the rights of the people, as it generally is alleged. The arguments resemble those we heard when the United States invaded the Dominican Republic, or those we now hear when the adventures of neo-Somozism are bankrolled with money from someone's pocket and with someone else's blood. They are the same as those advanced by the Soviet Union when it set upon Hungary and Czechoslovakia when they reached out for freedom, or when it invaded Afghanistan. Of course, this similarity in thought and action regarding the danger supposedly represented by poor and weak people does not impede the leaders of the two world powers from seeing only the outrages committed by the other, not their own.

The alarm over what happened in Grenada is not only caused by the fact that an elementary principle of international law was violated, but also by the possible consequences. Let us not forget that, under the protection of the "Marines," the Trujillo and Somoza clans came to power, along with their history of oppression and bloodshed masquerading as support for democracy. Will that tragedy be repeated in Grenada? Who will be the future victims of a "liberating" invasion? We asked ourselves those questions as we ratify our condemnation of what has been done. This condemnation is not made only by the citizens of the poor countries which have been intervened in so many times, but also by the true democrats in the great nations, including the United States, who cannot in good conscience approve this display of force.

DEPUTIES DECRY U.S. ENVOY'S TV APPEARANCE

PY290149 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 26 Oct 83 p 9

[Excerpt] The Chamber of Deputies has approved the text of a message expressing "its concern and surprise over the fact that the information minister allowed the U.S. ambassador to appear on television directly after the president delivered his speech on Monday, 10 October 1983, in an unprecedented action.

"In this intervention by the ambassador, which was tolerated by the information minister, the U.S. diplomat clearly interfered in the internal affairs..." [as published].

"Therefore, the honorable Chamber of Deputies deems it necessary that the executive branch, through the Foreign Ministry, formally protest the inappropriate and unwise statement by the U.S. ambassador."

USSR'S KALIN COMMENTS ON VISIT, RELATIONS

PY302032 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Constructive dialogue between the Soviet delegation and Bolivian congressmen and agreements regarding bilateral relations between the two nations have characterized the visit of the Soviet delegation to Bolivia. Details of this visit were released during a press conference granted last night by Ivan Kalin, head of the Soviet delegation and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

He said that relations and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bolivia are based on the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs and that they can serve as an example for the relations of other peoples.

Kalin stated that during the visit to Bolivia they made known the Soviet political action in the world for the preservation of world peace, related to the threat and condemnation of nuclear war, the cessation of space's militarization, and the Soviet commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

He said that the arms race can and must be stopped, considering that the earth is not doomed to destruction. He also said that the Soviet Union does not impose its social regime on anyone and that it is still doing everything possible to safeguard peace.

Regarding talks with the Bolivian Government, he stressed the cordial relations between Bolivian congressmen and the Soviet delegation, and noted that the result of this has been broad agreement in the field of cooperation.

In answer to questions asked by reporters, he said that he held talks with the president of the republic, other authorities, and important political leaders on current international problems and on bilateral relations, and that he listened with interest to the Bolivian position.

Referring to cooperation guidelines, he stated that special emphasis will be placed on economic, scientific, and cultural development. In answer to reporters' questions, he said that nothing was discussed in the military field. He referred, however, to aid intended for research, exploitation of natural resources, search for minerals, and the building of new factories. He said that Soviet scientists will cooperate with the implementation of astrophysics in Tarija laboratory.

Regarding foreign policy, and in light of the tense situation in the world where peace is only maintained due to the desire of the leading powers and the balance of military power, he said that the danger of a world war is present, not because of the Soviet Union, but because of U.S. imperialism, which has set its military bases with vectors pointing toward the Soviet Union.

NEWSPAPERS, COMMENTATOR VIEW GRENADA ACTION

Columnist Views Reasons

PY281136 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Oct 83

[By Galeno de Freita: "Limited Sovereignty"]

[Text] Nobody can refute that independence has limits, because one party's claim to absolute independence would demand another party's absolute dependence. In today's complex world, interdependent if you prefer, no state can affirm its sovereignty without considering that interdependence.

However, what is happening with Brazilian foreign policy at this moment when the tiny island of Grenada is invaded by U.S. troops under the flimsy pretext of a "request for help" from other countries in the region -- and the actions can only be called a violation of international law? With its careful wording, dipped in syrup in view of the circumstances, this is what Itamaraty wants to say, but the official note does not quite go far enough.

Whenever national sovereignty is discussed, nobody questions that it is indivisible. The juridical language can raise doubts in the layman, but what it means essentially is that sovereignty is a principle, and if there are concessions on principles, then everything else is subject to concessions.

By invading Grenada, the United States under the Reagan administration played "realpolitik." In Brazilian circles, including Itamaraty, where that political concept can be understood, the concept was understood: It was a violation of international law, because the arguments of law are distorted by the falsehood of political arguments.

In sum, Reagan ordered the invasion because he considered unacceptable (sic) the construction of an economic system which disregards the essence of U.S. politics -- politics in the broader sense, including economics and the "way of life." Compare the unacceptability of the Grenadian situation with the Haitian situation to notice the absurdity of Reagan's argument.

Itamaraty certainly cannot ignore that comparison. After all, Brazil is proud of its experts in international politics. The "understanding" reaction of the Brazilian Government has another explanation. That explanation has to do with our limitations. After all, a country which owes $100 billion and which, at the governmental level, is desparately struggling to turn on the flow of dollars, feels compelled to make small concessions.

Just to imagine the unimaginable, it could be pointed out that in a situation of national insolvency -- world history registers few such cases -- could not a State Department spokesman consider Brazil a "peculiar situation"? In matters such as this, concessions, even if only verbal, open the door to new concessions, even to unimaginable concessions.

Editorial Ponders 'Intervention'

PY2901461 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Oct 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Invading Lilliput"]

[Text] While events in Lebanon are still putting pressure on the United States, that country opens a new combat front, Grenada, although in more favorable circumstances this time. Circumstances so favorable indeed that they seem to provide, intentionally or not, a psychological compensation for the embarrassments in the Middle East. But favorable circumstances set up a trap into which the United States is falling quite easily these days, in a way that causes concern.

Washington has its own reasons for supporting the joint operation with other countries in the area, the request made by those countries being the main reason. As the preferential spokesman noted at a briefing in the White House, Grenada was in a chaotic situation since the assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, and it would have been difficult to imagine what could come afterward. The safety of thousands of U.S. residents was also pointed to, recalling what happened to U.S. hostages in Iran. Under intense questioning by the press, however, spokesman Larry Speakes failed to provide the specific motive which led the United States to embark on a new military adventure.

The circumstancial motives are easy to understand. Grenada was a headache for the United States in the Caribbean, especially considering that the construction of a large airport would turn the island, in Washington's view, into a Soviet aircraft carrier. After a long Marxist idyll, Prime Minister Bishop seemed willing to change course, and those who killed him, leftist radicals according to available information, could speed up the airport project. Therefore, the bloody chaos which resulted in Bishop's killing provided a good pretext for intervention, more so since other countries in the area made a request to that effect. The strike also serves to train U.S. forces for the working hypothesis of intervention in Nicaragua. The United States is thus giving Nicaragua a warning which should not go unnoticed in Managua.

Everything would be fine in the realm of realpolitik, since the Soviet intervention in Poland was just that kind of move in the confrontation between the two major powers. However, the United States is not like the Soviet Union. The United States is a civilized society with a democratic government, and presidential spokesman Larry Speaks, at the White House briefing, was not very successful in differentiating, under questioning by the press, "joint action" from direct action.

Grenada is part of the Commonwealth, and yet the United States launched its action against the advice of Mrs Thatcher, who cannot be suspected of being complacent about communist regimes. How will Washington dispel the image of being in a state of belligerancy against the Commonwealth and Great Britain itself?

On the other hand, the United States has anything but a clean record in the Caribbean. The intervention in Grenada is part of a long history, which has its shameful pages, such as the Bay of Pigs. How will the continent view an operation in which the United States is allied with Lilliputian countries like St Lucia, Barbados, Antigua, etc.?

Under pressure on various fronts the Reagan government is compelled to act by what is almost its second nature, along the line of former adviser Clark, which is no different from Reagan's own line, seeking a short-term military victory rather than a sophisticated and consistent policy. Maybe it is the old philosophy illustrated by the saying that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." In the very complex contemporary situation, however, folk wisdom is no longer enough. For a country like the United States it is very difficult to meet the imperative need of tailoring a policy to each region of the world. But the Reagan government often gives the impression that it did not even try.

Commentary on Reagan's Isolation

PY281646 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] The United States has already found a political outcome for Grenada. The governor of the island, who was rescued by the invasion troops and taken to neighboring Barbados, has accepted a request to form a provincial government on Grenada under U.S. protection, that is, military protection. But the governor of the island is appointed by the Queen of England -- head of the Commonwealth of which Grenada is a member. She has voiced her opposition to the U.S. military action. It is very unusual for the Queen of England to make such a political statement, thus revealing the isolation of Reagan on the Grenada issue.

Even Britain, the strongest U.S. ally in Europe, is willing to vote against the United States at the United Nations. Of all the U.S. allies, only South Korea has approved the invasion of Grenada.

President Reagan finds strong opposition even within the United States. The U.S. Congress has voted in favor of implementation of the War Powers Act with the purpose of limiting the time that U.S. troops will remain in Grenada. From the legal point of view, the United States, or President Reagan, is only entitled to maintain those troops on the island for no more than 50 days unless Congress agrees otherwise.

In Grenada, Reagan obtained a relatively easy military victory, but from the political point of view things are beginning to get complicated.

URANIUM RESERVES REPORTEDLY ENOUGH FOR 30 YEARS

PY301319 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Oct 83 p 16

[Text] In a lecture given at the trade association, John Albuquerque Forman, NUCLEBRAS [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] Mineral Resources Director, yesterday stated that current uranium reserves of 301,490 tons are sufficient to feed 48 PWR [Pressurized Water Reactor] reactors for 30 years. Considering the energy potential in the uranium atom, Brazilian uranium reserves are 35 times greater than those of petroleum, gas, shale, and coal combined.

Froman said that the country can guarantee fuel supply to the eight nuclear plants foreseen in the Brazilian nuclear program. According to Forman, the value of the Brazilian reserves could be sufficient to pay for a good part of the investment in this program.

COMMENTATOR: CHILEANS SUPPORT GRENADA INVASION

PY311830 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Commentary by (Fernando Pradena)]

[Excerpts] Good morning listeners: It is a well-known fact that the majority of Chileans do not want anything to do with communists. This is because we Chileans have experienced in flesh and blood the dangers of Marxism during the 3-year term of the former Popular Unity [UP] government. We know that it is not merely a doctrine, the reason used to justify the need to include the Communist Party in the political dialogue that the government is holding with national public opinion sectors encompassing opposition sectors as well as those that have supported the Armed Forces government for the past 10 years.

I say all this because as a result of the invasion of Grenada by U.S. and Caribbean forces, all Chileans experienced a breath of hope. Both silently and openly, all Chileans have approved the fact that President Reagan has taken decisive action and adopted a firmer position regarding the establishment of a new communist stronghold in the U.S.' backyard -- and next to Nicaragua.

Grenada was virtually a new Cuba, with Soviet advisers, Cuban workers, doctors, and nurses, while international public opinion was deceived with reports that all this was within plans to promote tourism.

Chileans breathed more easily upon learning about the overthrow of the Marxist government in Grenada.

HAVANA SPEAKS WITH EXILED COMMUNIST ON GRENADA

PA281840 Havana International Service in Spanish 0429 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Statement by Volodia Teitelboim, member of the political committee of the Communist Party of Chile, by telephone from Moscow; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] The U.S. invasion of Grenada is the worst crime committed in this hemisphere in the past years. I do not think that the United States will reap any benefit from the invasion. To the contrary, it has caused enormous harm to the country's prestige, and what is more, the invasion actually brings the United States' already tarnished international reputation to its lowest level. Not even its closest allies have been able to agree with this assault on Grenada.

The Communist Party of Chile has issued a conscientious statement on the implications of this vile outrage. We view the events in Grenada not only as an attack on that small nation-state, but as an attack against all of Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as a warning to the entire world of the U.S. intention to impose its dictates by force, namely, that it does not accept any form of national self-determination or independence, and worst of all, does not accept progress or the people's right to choose their own fate.

We wish to express our absolute support for the Grenadian people, as well as our most heartfelt support for the courageous Cuban workers who were helping to build the new Grenadian airport in an altruistic and fraternal spirit.

We have also learned of the sinister attack on them. More than ever, we support Cuba. We were deeply moved by Commander Fidel Castro's statement on the invasion. We wish to tell all our Cuban companeros and all the people of Cuba that we fully identify with their position because it is a just one.

I speak not only for Cuba, but for all Latin America and the Caribbean, and I think I speak for the conscience of the world, for civilization, and for humanity. We wish to tell Cubans that the Chileans, who today are holding their seventh day of national protest, have staged a great demonstration at the U.S. Embassy in Santiago to condemn the invasion of Grenada, to condemn U.S. imperialism, and to give their full support to the brave, noble, and just position upheld by the people and Government of Cuba.

INTERIOR MINISTER ADVOCATES NATIONAL MOVEMENT

PY312225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1300 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 31 Oct (EFE) -- Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa stated here today that he has President Augusto Pinochet's support to hold talks with the opposition, a task to which he is devoted.

The interior minister, who was appointed to try and establish a political opening process and hold a political dialogue with the opposition, also expressed his open support for the establishemnt of a large national and popular movement in support of the military regime. Jarpa noted that this new movement, which is being promoted by well-known leaders of the National, Christian Democratic and Radical Parties, must mean "the mobilization of wills to fulfill a patriotic duty, which is that of cooperating to achieve the reactivation of the country."

The interior minister said that it is time for Chileans to decide whether they want "a free, sovereign, and progressive country and a stable democracy."

Jarpa said that "at this time, international communism has launched a great offensive to recover the position that it lost in Chile in 1973. It is important for people to define their position so that public opinion will not be confused about those who are playing up to Soviet communism."

Answering a statement issued by former rightist legislators, who noted that the objective of the movement will be to support Jarpa's negotiations to achieve a political opening, the interior minister noted that the new movement must support the entire government and not just a specific minister. The interior minister said that it is the entire country that needs this movement, and "not just the interior minister."

Regarding the government's economic policy, Jarpa said that the economic policy must be in keeping with the political line followed by the government. He added that although he had not encountered any problem regarding the development of the economic policy, "one wishes that things were done quickly."

Moreover, the interior minister defended the recently-issued antiprotest law that establishes that those who promote demonstrations that result in vandalism are to be sent to prison or exiled from the country.

In this regard, the interior minister noted that there has to be a law so that the courts "may punish those who promote these incidents by making them pay for the damage that these incidents cause."

UNION LEADERS SCORE NEW PROTEST DECREE-LAW

FY271805 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] We feel that the law announced yesterday and promulgated today in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE is aimed against the National Workers Command and against all leaders who have strongly opposed a system which is against the majority of the people. This statement was made by Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Mineworkers Confederation, who added that the law published today in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE punishes those who call for demonstrations with imprisonment, banishment, or exile.

[Begin Sequel recording] This law is aimed against the National Workers Command and against leaders who have strongly fought against the current system, a struggle which we and [word indistinct] feel to be just. We are concerned over the fact that the government issues laws with great facility. [end recording].

Seguel added that if leaders are expelled, we will have to accept it. [Begin Seguel recording] I think that if leaders are expelled or imprisoned, we will accept it, because they have the force and the law. But as it is said, we have our ideas and our thoughts, and no one will ever take this from us. We hope that on the day of new demonstrations the people will respond in an orderly, peaceful, and demonstrative manner as we have asked them. [end recording].

Manuel Bustos, president of the National Unions Coordinating Board, also made remarks on this new law. [Begin Bustos recording] I would say that this decree shows the government's weakness. It shows that the government is extremely weak and resorts to threats, to laws issued in 24 hours in an effort to curb the general dissatisfaction, which canno be solved with decree-laws. The government cannot stop the general dissatisfaction with threats. I think that the more decrees are issued, the more threats are made, the stronger will be the action of our people who seek to free themselves from something which is truly unjust, from a government that does not understand our problems, that does not understand the workers, that is afraid of the Chilean people. [end recording]. Bustos added that this law was, quote, another absurdity of the current government, unquote.

NAVY OFFICERS RECEIVE TRAINING IN FRG

FY262012 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Bonn, 26 Oct (EFE) -- In its forthcoming issue, the weekly STERN states that some 80 sailors and officers of the Chilean Navy are being trained in the FRG on the operatio of two submarines that were built here for the Chilean Navy. The two submarines were built by the "Howaldtswerke Deutsche Weft AG" shipyards in Kiel, whose spokesman, Dirk Meifert, admitted that the Chileans are taking firing exercises: "One learns only by shooting."

STERN also explains that the officers under the command of Colonel [as received] Barriga had already taken instruction 2 years ago in a simulated exercise in Bremen on the technique of detecting enemy objects in a submarine war.

BETANCUR-GONZALEZ MESSAGE ON CUBAN EVACUEES

PA311826 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Message from Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to the president of the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Aware of and placing a high value on the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross, we address this international committee to report on the efforts we have been undertaking in terms of the current conflict on the island of Grenada and to request your aid in ensuring the success of those efforts.

Following the arrival of forces from the United States and other countries on the island of Grenada and the subsequent armed clashes, the Colombian and Spanish Governments received information through diplomatic channels from the U.S. and Cuban Governments about the course of events. In view of these informative contacts and the situation that followed, we established communications on the afternoon of 26 October and agreed to undertake consultations and efforts with the parties involved, particularly the U.S. and Cuban Governments. The UN secretary general was kept abreast of this initiative, the main objective of which was to stop the bloodshed and thus save human lives.

In view of the need to seek a formula that will permit the evacuation of the personnel who were involved in the fighting and who were thus in danger, we told both parties on the same day that we believed it advisable that a cease-fire be established, in order to prevent new victims and to establish a way to facilitate the departure of Cuban citizens from Grenada, as well as of those Grenadians who wished to leave the island.

Early on 27 October, after several exchanges with both capitals, we were prepared to present a proposal to the Cuban and U.S. Governments that would render the cease-fire feasible and would permit the subsequent evacuation, without establishing any kind of conditions, and by taking advantage of direct contacts between the officials of both parties on the island. On the morning of 27 October we received agreement (?in principle) from the two governments on the implementation of this plan. On that same day, the (?proposal) and its acceptance were made public. Nevertheless, subsequent reports indicate that the evacuation has hardly been initiated. According to our information, the main stumbling block to the implementation of the plan is that no direct contact between the two parties' officials on the island has been established.

This is why, upon learning that an International Red Cross team has arrived or is about to arrive in Grenada, we are addressing this international committee, so that, to the best of its abilities, that team can help to establish that direct contact and assist in any other way that contributes to the good development of the evacuation.

We reiterate that our effots are strictly humanitarian. Therefore, we will be deeply grateful for any help that can be provided, while we offer our cooperation in any effort directed at this objective.

BOMB EXPLODED TO PROTEST GRENADA INVASION

PA311522 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Medellin -- A powerful bomb exploded this morning in Medellin's Colombian-American Center. Although the building was badly damaged, no one was hurt.

The Ernesto Che Guevara unit of the National Liberation Army has taken credit for this action. An anonymous caller phoned this radio station and declared that the bomb was placed both to protest what he called Yankee intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, and as a means of showing solidarity with the Grenadian people.

COMMUNIST LEADER STATEMENT ON GRENADA CITED

PA300445 Havana International Service in Spanish 1458 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Statement by Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Communist Party of Colombia, for Radio Havana, "directly from Bogota"; no date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Vieira] The Colombian communists believe that a serious aggression like that committed by Mr Reagan's imperialist government against Grenada is another serious step in its plundering policy in the Caribbean region, and constitutes a preparation for unleashing a world war.

The people of Colombia have very widely rejected the Yankee aggression against Grenada. They express the same position as that of Mr Betancur's government; that is, condemnation of the interventionist policy of the United States in Grenada. A series of street protests, rallies, and all manner of activities in solidarity with the people of Grenada are being organized. These will surely culminate in other, more important, steps.

FARC SENDS BETANCUR 'DRAFT NATIONAL PEACE PLAN'

PA310131 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2025 GMT 30 Oct 83

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 30 Oct (EFE) -- One of the six guerrilla groups that operate in Colombia, the "Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia" (FARC), has sent a peace plan to President Belisario Betancur. The plan, which the rebels termed a "draft national peace plan," proposes, among other things, a cease-fire until 20 January 1984 and a truce until 20 January 1985 to demobilize the armed fronts and to permit their integration as a political group and labor representative.

The FARC notes that the difference between the cease-fire and the truce consists in the fact that when the latter is signed, it will be the beginning of the return of the return of the Army to its garrisons, while the guerrilla forces will become agrarian and "self-defense" movements.

The document, signed by Manuel Marulanda Velez, foremost FARC leader, known as "Tirofijo" among other aliases, notes that the points which would permit consolidation of the agreement would also include a reform of the amnesty law approved by the parliament to include the terms "pardon and forgetting the past."

They ask that between 20 July 1983 and 20 July 1985 there be a "reform of the political customs of the country," and demand a 50-percent reduction in land and property taxes and a 40-percent reduction in public utility rates. The FARC also considers it necessary to nationalize the foreign enterprises that operate in the country, starting with the banks and financial organizations, and proposes the establishment of totally free education in schools and universities.

In his efforts to secure peace, President Betancur held a private meeting with Ivan Marino Ospina and Alvaro Fayad, leaders of the 19 April Movement (M-19), in Madrid, during his visit to Spain.

GRENADA INTERVENTION ENDORSED AT OAS MEETING

PY311630 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 29 Oct 83 p 7

[Text] During a special meeting held by the OAS Permanent Council, Paraguyan Ambassador Dr Mario Lopez Escobar said that "Paraguay believes that it is the duty of the OAS to bring about a positive and realistic solution to this difficult situation, which is another historical challenge to its very existence." The meeting was called by the Council president, Bolivian Ambassador Fernando Salizar, to discuss the situation on the island of Grenada.

Lopez Escobar said that "by drawing attention to the extremely serious events in Grenada, the eastern Caribbean countries obtained U.S. support for the creation of a multinational force that should bring under control the desperate situation in that small Caribbean island, where the worsening of the crisis had posed an unacceptable threat to human rights and to the security of the area. This step was taken in keeping with Articles 52 and 22 of the UN and OAS Charters, respectively."

Lopez Escobar added that the permanent infiltration efforts of totalitarian powers, which take advantage of temporary disturbances, and their propensity to embark on military adventures cannot be allowed to succeed in disregard of the noble principles of the inter-American system to the detriment of the stability of the constitutional government of nations that are unable to defend themselves. This implies a serious risk for all the countries of that group of nations, Lopez Escobar concluded.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS U.S. STAND ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PY271828 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Oct 83

[From "The Voice of Coloradism" commentary program]

[Excerpts] We believe that U.S. government officials should take care of U.S. domestic affairs and that we should take care of our own problems and solve them according to our own possibilities, since this is how the peoples' right to self-determination should be respected.

Paraguay has always zealously defended the right to self-determination, to the point of losing men as it did during the War of the Triple Alliance, when our country defended the right to self-determination of a neighboring and brother country.

However, it seems that James Michel, principle deputy assistant secretary in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, and Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary for human rights, do not take much notice of the people's right to self-determination which allows choosing the life and government system which best suits the people.

According to a report issued by the press agency EFE, the aforementioned have pointed out that no progress has been made regarding respect for human rights in our country. We are the first ones to admit that those two high-ranking U.S. Government officials may have an interest in inter-American affairs since we belong to a community of free and democratic nations of the Western and Christian world which is lead by the United States.

Therefore, it is quite normal that the United States should show interest in our countries once in a while, even if it makes suggestions or recommendations regarding issues on which it is probably not very well informed. However, that interest should be in keeping with the respect for the right to self-determination. It should not try to impose on governments elected by their own people the implementation of measures, since this is our exclusive prerogative and only we know whether the measures are necessary or just. We would be accepting foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of our country should we do what James Michel and Elliot Abrams deem convenient for us.

If these gentlemen, based on the reports they have at hand, believe that no progress has been made regarding respect for human rights in Paraguay, it is merely because they are very poorly informed on the Paraguayan reality. It means that the persons who drew up those reports intended to discredit our country and government, but we can assert that the report by no means reflects the reality. The only thing that those false reports on Paraguay seek is direct U.S. interference in our country's domestic affairs. This would only represent open U.S. violation of the peoples' right to self-determination, something which, in keeping with the international law which rules our communities and which the leading nation of our hemisphere has always respected, we deem impossible and inadmissible. It would be a good thing for Michel and Abrams to come to our country to listen to all sides of the story and personally learn about our political and social reality. This reality is far from that which, according to the information they have, is allegedly hindering the U.S.-Paraguayan relationship. We would even venture to believe that this is not Michel and Abrams' point of view, but that of others we have already identified. But it would be convenient for them to be well aware that the only ones who seek to create those problems -- those tensions -- are the traitors in the service of atheistic and cruel communism. They resort to the worn out excuse of human rights which they loudly demand when it serves their interests without taking into account what is happening in the Soviet Union, Poland, Cuba, or Nicaragua, where human rights are silenced or trampled on by Soviet tanks manned by Cubans.

We regret the fact that once again high-ranking officials of friendly governments -- the United States in this case -- who are misguided and misinformed should voice opinions which, in addition to being far from the truth -- if it is really true that they voiced them -- directly support the systematic campaign of subversive propaganda unleashed by Marxism, which seeks to discredit the democratic Latin American governments elected by the majority of their respective peoples exercising the sacred and undeniable right to self-determination to which they are entitled.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S. -- The Paraguayan Government has appointed Marcos Martinez Mendieta as Paraguayan ambassador to the United States. Martinez Mendieta is replacing Mario Lopez Escobar. [Summary] [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Oct 83 p 14 PY]

NEW INTERIOR UNDER SECRETARY -- Dario Filartiga has been appointed interior under secretary. Filartiga, who is replacing Miguel Angel Bestard, was installed this morning by the interior minister. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 22 Oct 83 p 9 PY]

DEFENSE MINISTER REJECTS POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PA290008 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[By Luis Alfredo Gomez]

[Text] The possibility of a coup d'etat in Venezuela is absolutely rejected, according to statements by Defense Minister Major General Humberto Alcalde Alvarez. The defense minister answered newsmen's questions after the national governors' convention, which was held at the White Palace.

[Begin recording] [Alcade Alvarez] Once again the Armed Forces guarantee that the people's will during this electoral process will be respected. The execution of the Republic Plan [Plan Republica] foresees that the Armed Forces will guarantee the absolute peace and tranquillity of this country so that all Venezuelans may cast their votes without interference. I feel that after 25 years of democracy, and considering the behavior of the Armed Forces throughout this period, the country must have absolute faith in the Armed Forces and the guarantees being offered concerning election results.

[Unidentified reporter] [words indistinct] possibility of a coup d'etat?

[Alcalde Alvarez] Absolutely, absolutely.

[Reporter] Minister, what is the cost of the Republic Plan?

[Alacide Alvarez] This is difficult to define. We have the necessary budget for all the expenses. We also have the collaboration of public and private organizations that often spontaneously cooperate with the Armed Forces to transport the ballot boxes and the personnel. They also help in a series of services required to carry out the Republic Plan.

[Reporter] Regarding internal security matters, what is the present situation, taking into consideration the recent events in Grenada? Has the situation changed, or is it the same?

[Alcalde Alvarez] The situation remains the same. We have placed units on alert only as a preventive measure. However, international peace is guaranteed. There is no factor to alter this. [end recording]

LEFTISTS CONDEMN U.S. ACTIONS IN GRENADA

FL282003 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1323 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Venezuelan chapter of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America [TANA] has held a meeting to express its profound rejection of the criminal action of the Ronald Reagan administration in Grenada. The meeting, held in the administrative headquarters of parliament with the attendance of representatives from all leftist parties, emotionally paid homage to the Cuban and Grenadian fighters, who in unequal combat (?continue) confronting the powerful U.S. military might.

(Eduardo Gallegos Mancera), of the Venezuelan Communist Party, said that the meeting honored Maurice Bishop, the Cubans who fell fighting while carrying out their internationalist duties, and the firmness once again shown by the Cuban Government and people.

(Carmelo Laborit), president of the Venezuelan Socialist League, pointed out that the criminal action by Reagan in Grenada shows that the U.S. ruler is a fascist. He is willing to destroy the peoples of Latin America who are struggling for their freedom.

MINISTER LIFTS SANCTIONS AGAINST STRIKERS

PA250351 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Statement by Venezuelan Education Minister Professor Emilio Montilla, place not given -- live]

[Excerpts] Concerning the measures adopted by the Education Ministry in the wake of the teachers' conflict, I can now state that I have concluded an agreement with the members of the commission representing the Confederation of Workers of Venezuela. We have rescinded the disciplinary measures that were legally imposed against a group of teachers for participating in the strike. By lifting these measures, the government has once again shown its flexibility and willingness to reach agreements and establish dialogue. I have also cancelled the regulation which forbade the deduction of union dues from teachers' salaries.

I call upon the teachers, my colleagues, to join me in efforts to heal the painful wounds that might have been caused by this strike, which should never have taken place.

I feel justifiably pleased, not as a minister, but as a teacher and a father, to announce the resumption of teaching in all Venezuelan schools.

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

FL312331 Bridgetown CANA in English 2312 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas, Oct 31 CANA-REUTER -- Venezuela and the newly-independent state of St Christopher-Nevis established diplomatic relations today, the Foreign Ministry said.

The eastern Caribbean group of islands became independent from the British crown in September this year.

NICARAGUA'S RUIZ, D'ESCOTO SIGN COOPERATION PACT

PA291743 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0423 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Joint communique issued by the Mexican and Nicaraguan Governments in Mexico City, date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of the meetings devoted to bilateral cooperation which were held between the governments of Nicaragua and Mexico from 24 to 28 October, Nicaraguan Planning Minister Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto visited Mexico. They were received by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda.

During the closing session of the bilateral cooperation talks held today, 28 October, the Nicaraguan planning and foreign ministers, together with the Mexican foreign secretary, jointly presided over the event. During this meeting, they signed a cooperation agreement establishing a general framework to regulate bilateral cooperation efforts currently underway and those to be implemented in the future.

The agreement provides for economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and educational cooperation. During the sessions, the two delegations adjusted the 1983-84 work program for economic and technical cooperation, which establishes the actions that will be taken during this period. The signing of this agreement and the implmentation of the work program are new evidence of the firm political will on the part of both nations to strengthen and expand, with solidarity, their cooperation for national development, their efforts to ease tension, and their search for peace.

In talks with President de la Madrid, Sepulveda, Ruiz, and D'Escoto briefed the Mexican leader on the Central American crisis, which has further deteriorated through an increase in external harassment of Nicaragua. It was noted that this situation increases the risk that conflict might be regionalized and become a serious threat to peace in the region. Armed confrontation makes efforts to initiate negotiations -- particularly those of the Contadora Group -- more difficult. The Nicaraguan ministers referred to the draft treaties which seek to guarantee peace in Central America and which have been presented to the Contadora Group governments and the U.S. Government. De la Madrid declared that Mexico views this initiative with interest as a new contribution to the efforts that the Contadora Group is making in favor of the same goals. He stressed that this proposal must be studied by all concerned states.

Sepulveda Comments

PA010242 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 29 Oct 83 pp 1-A, 9-A

[By Felicitas Pliego]

[Excerpts] Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda yesterday stated that Mexico knows the bitter experience of a revolution that has been besieged and harassed by outside forces. He added that Mexico wants to make certain that the process of social progress, political development, and evolution in all fields now taking place in Nicaragua will be maintained without any foreign intervention whatsoever. Mexico wants the destiny of the Nicaraguan people to be determined by the sovereign will of the Nicaraguans themselves.

On closing the Mexican-Nicaraguan Bilateral Meeting for Economic Cooperation, Sepulveda pointed out that the agreement and the ambitious work program that were signed during this meeting faithfully reflect the determination shown since the Sandinist revolution attained power and reveal the Mexican Government's determination to ensure that a revolution under pressure can be projected outward in order to survive.

After indicating the need for better South-South cooperation, the official commented that in all the meetings he has participated in this year, he has seen evidence of political determination of the governments to form closer ties with Latin American governments. He said: We have the duty and responsibility of ensuring that this political willingness be crystallized in facts. Finally, Sepulveda stressed that the agreements reached yesterday reveal the fact that despite the serious conflicts and the violence prevailing in the Central American and Caribbean area, there exists the real possibility of finding other ways, other means, of increasing cooperation among developing countries internationally, through peace and good will among governments.

On the occasion of the bilateral meeting, Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman visited Mexico. The two held a lengthy interview with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid on Friday, 27 October, and met with the Mexican foreign secretary yesterday.

Havana Cites Communique

FL291555 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1445 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City -- The Mexican Foreign Secretariat has asserted that the crisis of Central America, aggravated by the intensification of foreign (?agitation) against Nicaragua, increases the risk of regionalization of the conflict and threatens peace in the region and in the world.

The Foreign Secretariat released a communique on the occasion of the visit to Mexico by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz. The two Nicaraguan ministers were received by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and met with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. The document added that the two sides stressed that the armed confrontation is hampering the efforts to establish negotiation and understanding, particularly the efforts being made by the Contadora Group comprised of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia.

The Mexican president said his country views Nicaragua's peace initiative as a positive step and described it as a new contribution to the efforts being made by the Contadora Group. The two governments reiterated that they would continue to redouble their efforts to establish peace in the region.

EDITORIAL EXPLAINS COUNTRY'S STAND ON GRENADA

PA300300 Mexico City NOVEDADES in Spanish 26 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Grenada Invaded"]

[Excerpts] A powerful U.S. force has invaded Grenada, a country that obtained its independence only in 1974. The U.S. landing, which was organized in only a few days, marks the rigid and hasty course that is becoming characteristic of Mr Reagan's administration. This warlike action has made it absolutely clear that the United States had declared a total ban on all signs of communism in the hemisphere and in hemispheric waters.

This action must be added to the warmongering activities in Central America -- the military base in Honduras, the military advisers and the massive aid to El Salvador in the form of weapons, and the abundant aid given to the anti-Sandinists in the form of weapons, ammunition, and even small planes. For Central America, the die has been cast.

Meanwhile, Mexico is getting ready to take its protest to the international forums. It is easy to understand this position on the part of a militarily weak country like Mexico, with the foreign policy it has always upheld. This stand should in no way be interpreted as support for the attempts at socialization in certain countries, but as a desire to continue resorting to civilized means to safeguard the rights of weak peoples.

Lawyers, Feminists Protest Invasion

FL300857 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1655 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The condemnations of the U.S. invasion of Grenada continue in this capital with the delivery of a document from lawyers to Washington's embassy, and by an act of protest in front of the building by a group of feminists.

The American Association of Lawyers -- Mexican branch -- pointed out in the document addressed to Ambassador John Gavin that the Mexican lawyers denounce the violations of international treaties and the rules of coexistence among nations.

For their part, the feminist group who were protesting in front of the U.S. diplomatic mission, and in which members of several opposition parties participated, wore black outfits and covered their heads with hoods.

In Mexico, the government, Sentate, Chamber of Deputies, and various political, social, official, and independent trade unions have all come out against the U.S. intervention in that Caribbean country.

PSUM LEADER INTERVIEWED WHILE ON VISIT TO USSR

PA310457 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 26 Oct 83 p 5

[From the "Parties and Chambers" column]

[Text] Tereza Gurza, UNOMASUNO correspondent in the Soviet Union, has interviewed Pablo Gomez, leader of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM], in that country. Gomez has said that his party is interested in maintaining diversified international relations based on mutual respect and nonintervention. He indicated that his party did not inherit its foreign policy from any of the political organizations that gave rise to it, and added that the PSUM's first internationalist duty is to make common cause with the Central American peoples. He is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU. Gomez heads a delegation that includes Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, Rolando Cordera, and Sabino Hernandez, all members of the PSUM political commission that will hold talks with various CPSU leaders. Gurza reported that this is Gomez' fourth trip abroad. Gomez said he has also been to China, Cuba, and Nicaragua. During an interview granted to Soviet newsmen, the PSUM leader maintained that the Contadora Group is currently the only workable alternative for the negotiation of a peaceful solution in Central America. In this regard, his stance coincides with that of the Mexican Government.

PARTIES, PRESS REACT TO GRENADA ACTION

PRD Condemns U.S. Occupation

PA2911227 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 28 Oct 83 pp 60, D-12

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) had issued a manifesto to the country in which it condemns the U.S. occupation of Grenada. The following is the text of the document:

The PRD, inspired by the most noble traditions of the Panamanian people's struggle, and faithful to the Torrijos-inspired principle of permanent solidarity with peoples struggling for their liberation, strongly condemns the intervention by U.S. troops in Grenada. We consider this action an open violation of Grenada's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Therefore, we urge respect for the principle of nonintervention and the sovereign rights of all nations, and at the same time demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops occupying this sister nation today.

The PRD recalls that similar acts of aggression have been carried out in our territory: in 1925, with the Tenants Movement [Movimiento Inquilinario], and in 1964, with the U.S. massacre of our people which resulted in the killing or wounding of several Panamanians in an uneven struggle, which has historically repeated itself in other sister countries.

The PRD appeals for the use of international peace mechanisms in preference to military actions that threaten world peace, actions that are dangerously approaching the Central American region. Our party also calls for the preeminence of the fundamental norms of international law, and reiterates its firm support for forums such as the Contadora Group, stressing its importance in resolving international conflicts peacefully, and helping to maintain peace in Central America. We hope that their actions will be exemplary and will have a multiplying effect.

The PRD urges the Panamanian people to repudiate this interventionist action against a sovereign and independent nation such as the Republic of Grenada.

This party also expresses its support for democratic pluralism and for the right of every country to decide its own destiny. Therefore, the PRD:

1. Demands from the national government a clear pronouncement on this arrogant act, which in no way helps maintain peace but, on the contrary, threatens stability and security in the region and places us in a situation of permanent conflict.

2. Urges popular organizations, political parties, and international organizations to condemn this merciless intervention.

3. Protests and condemns the repeated use of our territory by foreign troops as a base to attack sister peoples and as a center for planning and coordinating military actions, in a clear and flagrant violation of the neutrality pact included in the Torrijos-Carter Treaty.

4. Demands full respect for the peoples' right to self-determination and the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity of states, nonintervention, abstention from the use of force, and peaceful solution of conflicts, in accordance with the UN Charter.

National Executive Council
Political Commission of the National Directorate

FRAMPO Scores Use of Force

PA301750 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 28 Oct 83 p 2

[Communique issued by the Popular Broad Front in Panama City on 27 October 1983]

[Text] Panama, as an independent country, bases its foreign policy on principles and roles of international law that are recognized by the United Nations. It has always believed that states must, in their international relations, refrain from either the threat or use of force to solve conflicts existing among them. This is the only way to guearantee peaceful coexistence among nations.

Basically, it is important to small countries with limited resources for defense that these principles be respected. This is true because it is countries like ours that can easily become the victims of force applied by countries which have greater military strength. It would be an unacceptable regression to encourage, through armed adventures, the replacement of organizations and mechanisms devoted to peace, created after decades of dedicated political and diplomatic work. Our country, which respects and believes in those international organizations whose assistance we have sought during the difficult moments in our struggle for the canal, must view with concern the fact that forums used to maintain the precarious balance of regional and world peace are being ignored and weakened. Specific efforts, such as those being made by the Contadora Group -- in which Panama plays a key role -- lose their support when the path of force is chosen to settle international conflicts.

The Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO] rejects and shows its deep concern over the incidents that culminated in the invasion of Grenada, as they pose a serious threat to peace in the Caribbean and Central America.

Panama City, 27 October 1983
Popular Broad Front
Juan Manuel Castulovich, acting secretary general
Elvia Jaramillo, international relations secretary

LA PRENSA Calls for U.S. Withdrawal

PA300029 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Oct 83 p 1

["As of Today" column]

[Text] U.S. military intervention in Grenada has no legal, political, or strategic justification. None of Reagan's deceptive arguments will resist even a superficial analysis. How come he is so sympathetic and shows "understanding" toward Haiti and the majority of Latin American countries, where the uniformed caste has destroyed democracy, has sown terror among inhabitants, and -- based on its power -- has destroyed all vestiges of law and order, which have been replaced with merciless state terrorism? The spectacular deployment of military strength by the most powerful country on earth against a tiny Caribbean island is a political and moral defeat for the invaders, at a cost that will not be paid in a long time -- all this in addition to the unhealing wound suffered by the Grenadians and the revival of the U.S. national trauma over the tragic experience in Vietnam. The "big stick" ghost has appeared on the continent's horizons at the worst time, invoked by an act of thoughtless arrogance. If the United States really wants to honor the principles it claims to profess, it should begin by withdrawing its support for regimes installed by force, for which it seems to feel a strange inclination, and which it always favors with its immense economic and military power. In this manner it forces those who are trying to recover their countries for democracy, social justice, and the scrupulous handling of public property -- the sole effective safeguards against extremist temptations -- to fight on several fronts at the same time.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON C.A. PEACE EFFORTS

PA252343 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Oct 83 pp 1, 23

[By Eva Montilla de Kinkead and Aladino Zambrano]

[Text] Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo has declared that the Contadora Group has attained a high degree of maturity in its points of view, and added that its member states are currently working on the legalization of political commitments.

The diplomat added that while the organization has played a deterrent role, it is difficult to predict whether war will erupt in Central America this year, because this depends on the good will of the countries involved.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

Lloreda Caicedo reported that during the most recent working session held last weekend in Panama -- which was attended by both the technical team composed of deputy foreign ministers and by the Contadora countries' ambassadors in Central America -- the legal formulas contained in the Document of Objectives approved by all the Central American nations were defined. In addition, a detailed, country-by-country analysis was carried out.

NO SHIFTING OF AREA OF DISCUSSION

Regarding the possibility that the Central American problem might be discussed by an international organization other than Contadora, the Colombian foreign minister indicated that such a move would make little sense. As proof, he noted that any other organization would have to repeat the steps currently being taken, but without the particular advantage of Contadora: the fact that it includes four countries located near the area in conflict.

TREATY

As to the work now being done by the Group, our sources stressed that a treaty, one that can be accepted and respected by all Central American nations, is now being drafted. This measure has been adopted because "Contadora must have a firm political foundation in order to continue on the road. It is not enough that there are political parties in each nation. A mechanism must also exist to ensure and guarantee an interest in finding peace and in honoring commitments."

FACE-TO-FACE NEGOTIATION

Lloreda Caicedo agreed that the only course which will bring success to the Contadora efforts is a process of negotiation with the nations of Central America. This is so because nothing can be accomplished behind the back of the involved parties. The organization "will move at a pace that the Central American countries themselves will set." Lloreda Caicedo has announced that the organization's fifth meeting with Central American foreign ministers will be held in November.

NO TALKS WITH OPPOSITION

He added that the task becomes more difficult when one considers the element of confrontation.

For this reason, no talks have been held with the opposition groups (guerrillas), although some governments have exchanged opinions with antigovernment sectors. In this respect, he mentioned that Contadora's action within these countries is limited by its respect for their autonomy and national sovereignty.

CRITICISM

The Colombian foreign minister expressed disapproval of those powers which send arms to Central America or that provide assistance with some strings attached. In this regard, he mentioned the United States, Cuba, the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the West European countries. These nations should fulfill the real needs of Central America in the form of hospitals, schools, and sources of employment.

He indicated that throughout the region one sees countries spending their meager resources on armaments while they are in dire need of hospitals, schools, and sources of employment, among other things.

RECOGNITION

Lloreda Caicedo added that every Latin American country, those in other regions of the world, and such forums as the United Nations, have slowly come to recognize and respect the efforts of the Contadora Group.

THE PEACE

Lloreda Caicedo concluded by pointing out that, for Contadora, what is most important is not the attention of newsmen or the effect that an announcement might cause in the region, but the willingness, the determination, and the commitment of the Central American countries to achieve peace.

CONTADORA GROUP MEETING SCHEDULED FOR WASHINGTON

PA300143 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1838 GMT 28 Oct 83

[By Pablo Mir]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 28 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Contadora Group, which is searching for a negotiated solution to the Central American crisis, will meet on 14 November in Washington with the foreign ministers of all the area countries, this agency has learned from diplomatic sources.

The foreign ministers of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica will review the documents prepared by the Contadora Group's Technical Commission, in order to develop a document on "Objectives for Peace."

Last weekend, after reviewing the development of the Central American crisis for more than 30 hours, the Technical Commission -- composed of the deputy foreign ministers of Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela [as received] -- drafted in this capital a "Draft Peace and Security Treaty for the Area."

The foreign ministers of Panama, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela will discuss a number of "international legal instruments" to develop the agreements contained in the 21-point Document on Objectives for Peace.

CONTADORA, C.A. MINISTERS TO MEET 17 NOVEMBER

PA292343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0118 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Panama City, 27 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Contadora Group foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts will meet in Panama from 17 to 19 November, Panama Television Channel 4 announced today.

CONDECA ENDS 2-DAY MEETING IN TEGUCIGALPA

PA291706 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Central American Defense Council has ended its 2-day meeting in Tegucigalpa. The event was attended by general staff commanders from all the countries in the region, with the exception of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that the formulas were established at this meeting for consultation on the defense of our countries. He also announced that the process of gathering information on means of inter-army cooperation concerning security issues was completed.

Paz Barnica further disclosed that Honduras is looking into the possibility of holding a meeting of Central American presidents, excluding Nicaragua, to implement several programs through CONDECA.

Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama have expressed an interest in participating, he said. Nicaragua has repeatedly accused CONDECA of being an instrument for U.S. imperialist activity against the Sandinist government.

COSTA RICA

VOLIO SEES 'DECISIVE STAGE' FOR CONTADORA

PA302103 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1724 GMT 30 Oct 83

[By Wilfredo Chancon S.]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 30 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio held a meeting this weekend with the ambassadors from the four countries which make up the "Contadora Group." Volio and his guests analyzed the Central American situation, and stressed what the Costa Rican minister has called "the phasing out [el desfase] of diplomacy in regard to the incidents that are occurring in the area."

"Contadora Five" -- the name that Volio has given to the scheduled fifth meeting of the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico -- "must be accelerated" so that we may advance toward peace and detente before violence makes further progress," he noted.

In a statement to ACAN-EFE, Volio added that "the decisive stage for Contadora has arrived." In this stage, the foreign minister said, it is necessary to go from declarations of principles and objectives to "the signing of treaties which establish political commitments for the Central American countries."

AUTHORITIES RAID HOME OF ARDE LEADER ROBELO

PA291524 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Agents of the Judicial Investigation Agency, OIJ, last night raided the home of Nicaraguan opposition leader Alfonso Robelo.

This is the latest in a series of actions related to the charges filed against Robelo and Commander Eden Pastora by former Deputy Mario Devandas. Devandas has accused the two leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, of illegal association and violations of international human rights.

It has been reported that several documents were taken from Robelo's home. A similar incident occurred a few days ago when the ARDE office in Mata Redenda was raided. OIJ sources told this radio station this afternoon that any ARDE guerrilla captured on Costa Rican territory will be questioned.

The OIJ took this step as a means of making every possible effort to investigate the charges lodged by Devandas. One source revealed that Eden Pastora has not been sought for questioning simply because he is not in Costa Rica. The same source added that since the investigation into this case is complex, the progress will take a relatively long time.

HAVANA CITES VOLIO ON NICARAGUAN PROPOSALS

PA250411 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has said in San Jose that as long as there is a revolution in Nicaragua, Costa Rica will not achieve peace with that country. Upon his return from the United Nations, the Costa Rican foreign minister said that the Nicaraguan Government makes it impossible to achieve peace in Central America, whereas the regimes of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras are democratic, or inclined toward democracy.

Contrary to the reaction of Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Loreda, who termed as worthy of a study the latest Nicaraguan proposals in the diplomatic field for the acceptance of several agreements, Fernando Volio stressed that the Sandinist government is boycotting the Contadora Group's efforts.

It has been learned that Volio's role as foreign minister has been questioned by several news media sources in San Jose. They pointed out the foreign minister's absence from the presidential delegation that visited Mexico last week.

EL SALVADOR

ANTICOMMUNIST BRIGADE THREATENS ARCHBISHOPRIC

PA312330 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1905 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Listeners: An alleged communique has been delivered to our offices. This alleged communique is not signed, and bears no stamp of any kind. It is entitled "Communique No 5 from the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anticommunist Brigade." It states:

The Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Anticommunist Brigade warns the Archbishopric of El Salvador about the Sunday homilies that Monsignors Rivera and Rosa Chavez are delivering, since these homilies have a tendency to divide the Salvadoran family and provide false arguments that facilitate misinformation campaigns being carried against our nation abroad. International communist propaganda is making use of these homilies to discredit El Salvador, as evidenced by the fact that Radio Havana and Radio Moscow make use of these homilies.

Msgrs Rivera and Chavez are hereby duly notified that they must immediately suspend their disturbing homilies. Otherwise, they will be the objects of drastic penalties, which they will be unable to elude by hiding behind their positions.

The Maximiliano Hernendez Martinez Anticommunist Brigade wishes to characterize Msgr Rivera y Damas' denial of his relationship with the Revolutionary Democratic Front as hypocritical. We have at hand evidence of this relationship, which is frequently conducted through Italo Lopez Vallecillo. The brigade is also in a position to affirm that Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez has also received, on numerous occasions, members of subversive groups, specifically, members of the Salvadoran Communist Party.

The Salvadoran people must remain on the alert in view of the maneuvers of false pastors who have disregarded the sacred mission for which they were ordained and have fallen into abject worldly activities at the service of messianic communism.

[Dated] El Salvador, 31 October 1983

Note for the news media: This communique must be published in its entirety, with no deletions, within 48 hours after its distribution. The brigade will severely penalize news sources that do not follow these instructions.

We have read the alleged communique from this anticommunist brigade. We hope the brigade confirms this communique with a signed note, or at least with a stamp, as on previous occasions.

We have read this alleged communique that was delivered to our offices today.

U.S. NUNS MURDER CASE GOES INTO PLENARY SESSION

PA301321 San Salvador LA PRESNA GRAFICA in Spanish 29 Oct 83 p 30

[Text] The trial in connection with the killing of four U.S. nuns on 2 December 1980 went into plenary session yesterday. The public hearing might be held in 1 and 1/2 months, 2 months, or 3 months. According to various judicial spokesmen, this means that there is a very strong possibility of the trial being held in early 1984, and a very remote possibility that it will be held later this year.

The five defendants have been accused of homicide. Several of them also face charges of stealing property belonging to the deceased and to the archbishopric.

The victims of this crime were Ita Catherine Ford, Jean Donovan, Maura Elizabeth Clark, and Dorothy Kazel. The accused are Sergeant Luis Antonio Colindres Aleman, agents Jose Roberto Moreno Canjura, Daniel Canales Ramirez, Francisco Orlando Contreras Recinos, and Carlos Joaquin Contreras Palacios. The latter has confessed to his role in the crime, but the others deny any part in it.

GUATEMALA

COUP RUMORS, UNREST OVER VIOLENCE REPORTED

PA311852 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 29 Oct 83 p 15

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Oct (SIAG and ENFOPRENSA) [Agency expansion unknown] -- Leaders of several political party organizing committees have expressed concern over the likelihood of a coup d'etat to replace General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores. Spokesmen for the organizing committees of the Christian Democratic Party and the Nationalist Revolutionary Party stressed that the shuffles in the high military command and in the Cabinet seem to indicate that there is a crisis in the highest military echelons.

It has been commented in news circles that the recent removal of General Mario Lopez Fuentes as chief of the Army General Staff and of the labor and economy ministers seems to indicate that officials linked to the ultrarightist National Liberation Movement will be sacked. There has even been talk that Lopez Fuentes' removal was a "minicoup" that did not quite reveal the full scope of the crisis. It is an open secret in political circles and among the population that Mejia Victores will be replaced.

Meanwhile, the population is indignant over the growing wave of kidnappings and disappearances, which are attributed to the newly burgeoning paramilitary groups.

Residents of and farmworkers from San Marcos Department reported in Guatemala City today that there has been a wave of kidnappings in their area. They said that members of the security corps arrive in towns with bloodhounds and in vehicles that either have covered license plants or none at all and then proceed to kidnap people.

A woman named Victoria Cardona charged that 17 peasants were recently kidnapped in the municipality of Ocos, in San Marcos. She said that one of them was her husband and added that the townsfolk are "afraid and desperate because of the constant raids by kidnappers."

Augusto Perez and Alfredo Yoc Dominguez were kidnapped on 25 October in the municipalities of Rafael Pie de la Cuesta and San Pablo, and the body of a woman bearing signs of torture was found on a farm in the same area in San Marcos Department.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER TO REMAIN IN POST

PA291446 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Agriculture Minister Ivan Najera Farfan will remain in his post. It seems that he has resigned, but eventually wound up staying. Everything changed late Thursday afternoon when Najera Farfan accompanied General Mejia Victores during the latter's visit to Chimaltenango. Nothing happened during the tour, but when they returned to the capital, Mejia Victores and Najera Farfan held a long meeting, which resulted in a denial of the resignation that had been officially announced in the morning.

HONDURAS

OFFICIALS ON POSSIBLE REACTIVATION OF CONDECA

FL290239 Bridgetown CANA in English 0037 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, Oct 28 (CANA-REUTER) -- The presidents of five Central American countries not including leftist-ruled Nicaragua may meet soon in Honduras to discuss regional security after a previous attempt to meet on Tuesday fell through, diplomatic sources said today.

Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica yesterday denied reports that Costa Rica had rejected the earlier invitation for fear of harming peace efforts for Central America being carried out by the so-called Contadora countries of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama.

He cited the establishment of mechanisms of consultation as one of the subjects to be discussed at the aborted meeting, but the diplomatic sources said today it was unclear whether the presidents would support a reactivation of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA).

Honduran Armed Forces commander, General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, said on Monday he was waiting for the heads of state to approve reactivation of the council, an alliance of anti-communist armies in the region that could play a pivotal role if Central American conflicts escalated.

Military sources said the chiefs of staff of the Honduran, Panamerican [as received], Salvadoran, and Guatemalan Armies met in secret last weekend to start arrangements for bringing the council back to life.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA, RAMIREZ ASSESS GRENADA SITUATION

PA290450 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 29 Oct 83

["Face the People" program with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Government Junta; and several ministers, deputy ministers, and other government officials, held in Mateare municipality -- live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Good evening, companeros. Tonight we are holding this meeting in Mateare. The municipality of Mateare encompasses 348 square km. This includes its urban and rural areas. It has a population of approximately 10,500 to 11,000. It is a coincidence that the municipality of Mateare is almost the same size as Grenada. Grenada has an area of 344 square km. In other words, Mateare is 4 square km larger than Grenada. So it can be said that Grenada is the size of the municipality of Mateare. Mateare has about 10,500 to 11,000 residents, while Grenada has more; it has 10 times more people than Mateare. Grenada has a population of 110,000; it has 10 or 11 times more people than Mateare. However, it is the same size. This gives us an idea of the size of country that, on this occasion, has been invaded by the military and imperialist power called the United States. A huge country like the United States has invaded a country the size of Mateare municipality. It has confronted the resistance of the Grenadian people and Cuban workers. [applause]

The United States thought that the invasion of Grenada would take 15-30 minutes, that all of Grenada would be in its control and everyone would come out with their hands up. Despite the fact that the situation of the Grenadian people was not the best because they had experienced an internal problem, a tragedy -- Companero Bishop had died, and the people were logically affected by that situation -- they didn't have their weapons; the people had been demobilized and were in their houses; and the people had lost in Bishop their main representative; despite the fact that the North Americans had all these advantages, they arrived with their specialized forces to take action against a small country the size of Mateare, thinking that they would solve the situation in 15-30 minutes with their airplanes, helicopters, and cannon. But 4 days have passed, and they have not solved the problem. Resistance continues in Grenada.

They have brought in more soldiers. Thre are almost 6,000 soldiers in Grenada. They mobilized one of their main elite forces, the 82d Airborne Division. They mobilized part of that division and deployed it to Grenada when they saw that they could not quickly solve a situation that they had expected to solve, to crush, to dominate within a few minutes. The U.S. Army had supposedly organized that division to fight the forces, the armies, of the Warsaw Pact, the armies of the socialist countries. But it just so happens that those troops are not fighting armies of the socialist countries. Instead, those cowards, those criminals, are heroically fighting a country the size of Mateare municipality. The members of the 82d Airborne Division arrived there to wage war. They now want to present its members as heroes.

President Reagan and his propagandists want to present the Yankee Marines who invaded Grenada as heroes before the U.S. people and international public opinion. What kind of heroes are they? Where have they gone to show, to deploy, their power? To a small country whose people were demobilized and practically unarmed. Despite this, the Grenadians and Cuban workers have put up a resistance; 4 days have passed, and the United States has been unable to totally control the situation in Grenada.

We have already expressed our principled solidarity with the Grenadian people and with the Cuban construction workers who confront that machinery of terror and death. We know that the same threat of invasion and aggression hangs over Nicaragua. But of course there is a great difference between the situation of Grenada and the situation of Nicaragua. It is true that we are not a military power, in the sense that we are not on the same level as the United States. We would not make such an assertion. We are a small country, much smaller than the United States. We are very small, but there are organized and mobilized people here. There are armed people here. Above all, the people here have a high morale and combative readiness. If they decide to intervene in Nicaragua, the situation will be very different from the Grenadian situation. We are sure of this. If they dare to intervene here, they will be defeated in the long run. We are certain, we are convinced, of this. They will have to fight all the people of Nicaragua. In order to control this country, to establish a puppet regime in this country, they would have to eliminate all the Nicaraguan people. That is the reality.

[Question] Good evening, brothers of the Government Junta, the delegation which accompanies you, and all present here. My name is Carlos Estrada, member of the Jacinto Baca Jerez poultry production unit, located in Mateare. My first question is this: What position will our government take concerning diplomatic relations, in the event imperialism achieves its purposes concerning the heroic people of Grenada?

[Daniel Ortega] I also wanted to reply to your first question, concerning diplomatic recognition of the puppet government that might be installed by the Yankees as a result of the invasion of Grenada. Logically, Nicaragua will not be able to recognize a government stemming from an intervention or invasion such as that being experienced by the people of Grenada. And we are sure that the puppet government will not be recognized by the United Nations.

[Question] Good evening, companeros members of the Junta of the Government for National Reconstruction. I am Jairo Zamora, member of the 19 July Sandinist Youth. I would like to ask two things: First, how will our National Directorate and Government Junta respond to the statements issued by Reagan this morning [as heard] when, in general terms, he talked about aggression against Nicaragua?

[Sergio Ramirez Mercado] The companero points out that Mr Reagan last night addressed the U.S. people in a radio and television message. He was trying to justify an invasion of the island of Grenada. He also spoke about certain events which took place in Lebanon, where more than 220 Marines died after a truck loaded with explosives drove up to the building where the Marines were living. This is another occupation force that the United States has in the Middle East, in Lebanon.

During the speech, in which Mr Reagan did not specifically refer to Nicaragua -- Commander Ortega already explained that Reagan tried to justify the shameful U.S. invasion of Grenada, although it is impossible to find a justification -- he said something that we must really take into consideration. He said there that in the past, the United States had clear borders: land borders and maritime borders. He also said that the United States is at a point, as a world power, where its borders are being threatened.

As you can imagine, this is dangerous for the southern region -- not only for Nicaragua, which is in the sights of imperialism -- but for any country the United States decides, of its own volition, is a threat to U.S. security.

Take Grenada: If you look at maps of the Caribbean, those which are being published currently because of the invasion, you will see that the island is located near Venezuela. It is merely a point on the map. And the United States decided that this point on the map was a threat to its security.

According to this criterion, we are a threat to U.S. security. It is not true that the United States had, as Reagan said, such clear borders: the land borders with Mexico, Canada, and areas extending a few miles into the Atlantic, and a few miles into the Pacific. In 1912 the United States also believed that its borders included Nicaragua, because it invaded us in 1927. It had already invaded us in 1855. Thus, the United States has always believed that its borders are located wherever it wishes them to be, because it is arbitrary, brazen, arrogant, and unreasonable. It wants to impose the law of the strongest on weaker countries.

HAVANA INTERVIEWS TINOCO ON U.S. VETO IN UN

PA281512 Havana International Service in Spanish 1157 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Telephone interview with Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister and representative to the UN Security Council; from New York City on 28 October -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Tinoco, please, give us a report on the result of the meeting early this morning, a few minutes ago, of the UN Security Council. What is your opinion of the U.S. veto of the resolution draft introduced by Nicaragua, Guyana, and Zimbabwe?

[Tinoco] Well, I think the veto represents the use by the United States of a special right in order to prevent the expression of international opinion. There was a condemnation of the Grenada invasion, not only by a majority of the members, but of all the members, in an absolute manner.

Of all the countries whose representatives spoke in the meeting, not one, not one country supported the invasion. This included dictatorships like Chile and other countries that are very friendly to the United States. Not one of them dared support the invasion. I don't think that there has ever been a similar occurrence in UN history. There was such unanimous agreement in condemnation of the invasion.

Of course, the other Caribbean countries that participated in the invasion were the only ones that tried to justify this invasion, in addition to the United States. But apart from these, not one expressed support for this invasion. For this reason, I believe this is a political victory of the peoples' desire to keep their independence, their sovereignty. This is a clear condemnation for the United States. Only the veto power of the United States prevented this condemnation from being expressed in legal terms.

[Announcer] Tinoco, it would be beneficial if you mentioned the 11 members of the Security Council that voted for the resolution. We would also like you to give some brief details on the basic contents of the proposal that was vetoed by the United States.

[Tinoco] Those who voted for the resolution were: the Soviet Union, Poland, France, China, Nicaragua, Guyana, Pakistan, Jordan, Zimbabwe, and Malta. These are the 11 [as heard] countries that voted for the resolution. The following countries abstained: the United Kingdom, Zaire, and Togo.

It is interesting to note that despite the fact that these three countries were present when votes were cast and [words indistinct] their presentations, acting with moral integrity they did not dare justify the invasion. That is to say, during their presentations at the invasion. This despite the fact that they abstained from voting for political reasons. The only country that voted against the resolution was the United States. This negative vote by the United States became a veto because there were more than the nine countries present. This is the minimum number of countries required in order to approve the resolution. As I have told you, 11 countries voted for the resolution.

As for the contents of the resolution, it first deeply deplored the Grenada invasion and the loss of lives as the result of this armed invasion, and called for immediate retreat of the invading troops from Grenada. It is also interesting to note that this draft resolution had the support of countries that were far from the U.S. sphere of influence, such as France. Ah, well, there was also the Netherlands that voted for the resolution. I am not sure if I included it in the previous list.

[Announcer] Yes, you are right. The Netherlands was missing from the list.

[Tinoco] Yes, the Netherlands was the other country that voted for the resolution. The United Kingdom, which had abstained for other reasons, expressed its disapproval during the meeting and described the action as a violation of the basic principles of the United Nations, showing lack of wisdom.

[Announcer] Tinoco, do you think this voting in the United Nations confirms the great moral defeat that the U.S. Government has suffered because of its invasion to Grenada?

[Tinoco] Yes, of course. This has been a clear blow and a moral defeat for the United States. I would say that to some extent this immense mistake -- as Commander Fidel Castro described it during his press conference the other day -- this immense mistake, this act by imperialism has been completely rejected. This has really been a political and moral defeat of U.S. imperialism. This is evident.

It is interesting to notice that when Nicaragua requested this emergency meeting of the Security Council, the United States started to say that this move was a Nicaraguan gamble for the Soviet Union, like they used to say.

Later, it was evident that everyone was rejecting and condemning that aggression because it was perpetrated by the largest country against one of the smallest countries, without any reason whatsoever.

It is interesting to note that the Caribbean countries which participated in this invasion, as well as the United States, were unable to justify the aggression or to convince others that Grenada had become a threat to its neighboring countries. Of course no one believed this argument. This is one of the greatest moral and political defeats suffered by the United States. This defeat has demonstrated that Grenada, though small militarily, could defeat the United States through its example and its staunchness.

[Announcer] As deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua, a country which is not a permanent member of the Council, a country that called for this meeting, a country which is also being attacked by the United States, what does this diplomatic and political battle in the United Nations mean to you?

[Tinoco] It tells the United States, with its aggressive policy against Nicaragua, that Central America and the international community do not accept the policy of intervention, invasion, and aggression against peoples. This is of great value because it somehow increases the political cost, as high as it is. This must make a dent in the imperialist's policy of force. It must have some effect, if not on the conscience of the U.S. leaders, at least on the consciences of the U.S. people or the most politically developed sectors of the United States. Unfortunately, the U.S. people themselves get only one version of all this. This is undeniable. The more politically developed sectors, that is, the press and the political sectors, are seeing that the United States is now completely isolated because of this kind of aggression. We might say that Grenada's martyrdom is a contribution to the struggle against the imperialist aggression in Central America or anywhere in the world.

[Announcer] Do you want to add anything to this interview, Tinoco?

[Tinoco] I only want to tell the companeros and the Cuban people that the sacrifice of the Cubans who have died in Grenada has also made a contribution to this moral and political blow to imperialism and that we Nicaraguans are building a new society.

[Announcer] Thank you very much, Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, for this declaration.

D'ESCOTO NEWS CONFERENCE ON RETURN FROM MEXICO

PA300010 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2237 GMT 29 Oct 83

[News conference held by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua upon his return from Mexico -- questioners unidentified -- live]

[Excerpt] [Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto -- in English] (?With Commander Ruiz) we went to celebrate the meeting of the mixed commission on economic and technical cooperation. The meeting ended with the signing of an accord that is like a framework within which all of the cooperation will be developed. It is again a demonstration of the firm solidarity of Mexico with Nicaragua and vice versa, as well as the understanding of Mexico with regard to what are the roots of the problems in this region -- namely, centur of unattended social needs and the consequences of underdevelopment.

There was a joint communique published immediately upon the completion of the meeting, and in that communique it is important to underline the understanding of Mexico with regard to what is really happening in Central America today, and the concerns for the aggressions that Nicaragua suffers from outside, and also Mexico's concern that the proposals for guaranteeing international peace and security of the Central American nations that was presented by Nicaraguan within the framework of the Contadora process -- the pertinent parts of which were delivered directly to the United States -- be responded too. To date we have received no response from the United States.

[Question -- in English] [Words indistinct] the U.S. invasion of your country?

[D'Escoto -- in English] We have been saying it for a long time. And even prior to the invasion of Grenada, some people in the United States, even legislators, commented to me saying: Do you know a year ago we used to think that you Nicaraguans were clearly exaggerating when you used to say that you were concerned about the possibility of this Reagan administration policy going to the point of even sending troops to Nicaragua. We used to think that was really something impossible. Today it appears to many of us that this is the inevitable direction in which things are moving. And we are also aware of that, and despite of it we continue to make every possible effort to make an appeal to sanity. We have made very concrete proposals, addressing ourselves to all the concerns raised by the United States or by some Central American states under the influence of the United States. They have been answered. Of course, we continue to prepare ourselves for the eventuality of a direct aggression.

[Question indistinct]

[D'Escoto -- in English] Recently, among other things, we are requesting all our friends all over the world to help us to acquire the necessary means to be able to cope.

[Question -- in English] What evidence do you have that the United States is going to attack [words indistinct]?

[D'Escoto -- in English] I really think this is almost even a waste of time. Is there anyone who is not quite aware of what is happening? You have heard things like, for example, Under Secretary Fred Ickle of the Defense Department saying that negotiations were not really what was needed in Central America, that what was needed was a military victory; every day you hear statements of that type. We know what is happening with regard to this war that the United States is waging against Nicaragua. They are financing; they are directing; they are arming the mercenaries who are killing our people daily. What more proof do you or anyone else need when those who are doing it have admitted it?

And not only that, they have demonstrated a willingness to increase the degree of aggressiveness as the situation demonstrates that the methods being used are not sufficient. This is why we are very concerned, because in order to complement the aggressiveness of the so-called Contras, which is the name for the mercenaries that are being used to wage this American war, this Reagan war against our people, as it becomes evident that that is not sufficient to accomplish the goals, they tend to involve the Honduran military more and more and more.

This is the critical danger here because you can be sure that if there were to be a war, which we are trying by every means to prevent ... [changes thought] We want to talk to Honduras [words indistinct] we have now made a proposal for peace and cooperation. They have not answered. They have accepted becoming a base of aggression against Nicaragua at the service of the United States, or at least at the service of the Reagan administration. So if that war were to take place, you can be sure that it would drag the U.S. Marines here. And even then you must know that they will not be able to accomplish their goal, and we would have here in the very strict sense of the term a second Vietnam, a prolongation of a never-ending situation, in which there would be no winners, only losers. This is why we are making all the efforts on our part to resolve whatever differences there may be in a civilized manner, and according to the principles that we are also called on to respect in the United Nations. I thank you.

[Question] Father Miguel d'Escoto, Mr Casey, director of the infamous Central Intelligence Agency, said this morning that Nicaragua is not immune to a U.S. invasion, and that they will not permit the Soviet or Cuban presence in Nicaragua, that they will not permit it in the region. He reaffirmed this during a news conference with students this afternoon, saying that in any case they were against any Soviet and Cuban presence, and that, furthermore, they were totally willing to do anything so that Nicaragua would not be won by the Soviet Union like Cuba has been. What is your opinion of these remarks, when Nicaragua once again supports the Contadora and peace proposals?

[D'Escoto] Those remarks just show the U.S. imperialist desire to impose their domination by force, to force the peoples to give up their sovereign will, to [word indistinct]. We have been saying it and now they admit it. All of this shows how justified is all that we do to defend to the end our territorial integrity, our sovereignty, and our right to self-determination. That is precisely what we are doing and it is logical that we will continue to do so. At the same time, we issue a call for prudence and we make very specific, serious, and detailed proposals to achieve a peace based on respect for the principles of international law that should guide relations among sovereign states. The world is seeing incredible arrogance from a country that wants to appear as an upright and just country, but which in reality is behaving like a monster that endangers world peace.

[Question] How can you explain that these U.S. journalists can speak with you here, even in English, while in the world's most democratic country -- quote, unquote -- they have press censorship as a result of which they can't go to Grenada to report on what is happening?

[D'Escoto] You have answered the question. It is the most democratic country -- quote, unquote.

EMERGENCY GROUP REVIEWS CORINTO RELOCATION

PA281755 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The National Emergency Committee yesterday toured the areas affected by nature and by the counterrevolution in the port of Corinto and the area of Realejo, where Corinto residents will be relocated for security reasons. The committee is coordinated by the minister of the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute, Reinaldo Antonio Tefel.

In Corinto, government junta delegate Carlos Zamora and Dr Luis Felipe Perez Caldera, regional municipal affairs secretary for the area, offered a detailed exposition of the situation of the people of Corinto, the cost of transportation, and the time required to complete the first phase of the activity, which includes the transfer of 538 families. The operation will require an initial investment of 53 million cordobas, excluding the cost for construction of a secondary school and other infrastructure projects required by the relocated community.

The committee has given priority to the transferof 138 families, seriously affected by high tides, by the latter part of November. The families located near the railroad tracks and the fuel tanks recently sabotaged by the CIA will be transferred throughout 1984 until all 538 families are removed from that critical area.

The members of the committee, made up of government and private organizations, showed great interest in the project and asked many questions about how the relocation will be carried out, the transportation of workers to Corinto, and other problems. All these questions were amply answered by Companeros Perez and Zamora.

PRIESTS EXPELLED FOR 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLANS'

PA010453 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Once again the General Directorate of State Security has smashed counterrevolutionary plans aimed at undermining the country's laws and tranquillity. This afternoon Guerrilla and Brigade Commander Juan Jose Ubeda disclosed the plan of the so-called Archdiocesan Pastoral Youth Group aimed at spreading propaganda against the patriotic military service.

Commander Ubeda presented eight youths from this group who were planning to take over the buildings housing the Red Cross, the United Nations, and the Apostolic Nunciature to issue proclamations against the military service. The names of those youths are Pedro Gutierrez Chavez, Jose Manuel Gutierrez Chavez, Fatima Sequeira, Guivanni Chavez, Manuel Guillen, and (Julio Miscosan). [six names as heard]

Among the activities they were planning to carry out was a demonstration of mourners, during which they had planned to hand out a document entitled "Conscientious Objection." They were going to dress several women in dark mourning clothes to march in the Don Bosco and Colonia Centroamerican neighborhoods.

The youths from the archdiocesan group said that their mentors are Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando and Father Bosco Vivas, and that their immediate advisers in the aforementioned plans are the priests Jose Luis Montoya and Luis Corral, who drafted the document entitled "Conscientious Objection." The document urges the youths not to put up any resistance in the event of an attack by the Somozist guards.

Companero Noel Puentes from the press room has more information for us: [Puentes] We have just received a last-minute communique from the Interior Ministry regarding the Archdiocesan Pastoral Youth Group's plans to undermine the Patriotic Military Service Bill:

The Interior Ministry informs the people of Nicaragua that today, 31 October 1983, it has suspended the residence permits of the priests Luis Corral Prieto, a Spanish citizen, and Jose Maria Pacheco [as heard], a Costa Rican citizen. These two foreign priests, who were the director and deputy director of the Salesian College in Masaya, taking advantage of their posts as clergymen and educators, have carried out a number of political activities that violate current laws.

1. Father Corral Prieto, through public oral and written appeals, encouraged youths to disregard the Patriotic Military Service Bill and to organize activities to protest this law. Upon learning of these activities, the Education Ministry summoned Jose del Carmen Prieto, the Salesian provincial superior, to a meeting on 4 October to inform him of the activites of this priest. After being briefed, the Salesian superior spoke to Father Corral Prieto and promised the Education Ministry that from that date on, Father Corral would refrain from any type of political activity, and that he would not publish a third pamphlet that he was drafting against the patriotic military service.

Despite this commitment, Father Corral Prieto continued with his political activities, and published two more pamphlets under the pseudonyms Juan Arias and Gonzalo Arias, disregarding the commitment he made to his superior and to the Education Ministry.

During the current month, Father Corral Prieto met with a group of youths who call themselves the Archdiocesan Pastoral Youth Group to urge them to carry out protest demonstrations against the patriotic military service. For this purpose he advised the group to issue a communique demanding dialogue between the revolutionary government and the counterrevolutionary groups, FDM [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] and ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance]. This communique would serve as a pretext to begin hunger strikes, demonstrations, and the takeover of churches and schools.

2. Father Jose Maria Pacheco was involved in the incidents in Masaya in August 1982, incidents well-known to the Nicaraguan people. During these incidents, Companero (Eric Man) was murdered. Although our government had sufficient evidence on hand to prove Father Pacheco's participation in illegal activities, in an expression of generosity it agreed with the Salesian superior to allow the priest Pacheco to remain in our country as deputy director of the Salesian school, devoting himself to his religious and education activities and refraining from all political activity.

Despite this commitment, Pacheco has been a participant in and codirector of all the activities carried out by the Spanish priest Corral Prieto.

Issued in Managua on 31 October 1983, the year of the struggle for peace and sovereignty

Public Relations Department, Interior Ministry

HAVANA REPORTS PASTORA EXPELLED FROM ARDE

FL291951 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] It has been reported from San Jose, Costa Rica, that counterrevolutionary leader Eden Pastora was accused of slandering Alfonso Robelo, head of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, and expelled from the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE.

Robello announced the possibility of joining the former Somozist guards to fight against the Sandinist revolution.

Costa Rican Deputy (Sergio Verique) reported that his country's foreign relations and government ministers are collaborating with counterrevolutionary groups that are attacking Nicaragua.

FDN REPORTS VICTORIES OVER SANDINIST TROOPS

PA311959 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1731 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 31 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) announced here today that on 28 and 29 October it inflicted 116 dead and 40 wounded on the Sandinist troops who are fighting in northern Nicaragua.

A war report read on the clandestine "15 September" radio station, the official voice of the FDN, said that the "Diriangen" and "Rafaela Herrera" task force groups took part in the fighting.

The "Diriangen," led by Mike Lima, engaged in a clash for several hours with the Sandinist internationalist Simon Bolivar Battalion in the region of "El Cubo" in Jinotega Department, killing 60 and wounding 10.

According to the clandestine radio station, Costa Rican Eduardo Campos Acuna was among the wounded, having been shot in both legs; he underwent interrogation before being turned over to the International Red Cross.

In Ahuapas, in the Condega Valley, the same patrols inflicted 35 dead and 30 wounded on Sandinist troops who attempted to reinforce the Simon Bolivar Battalion, the rebel sources added.

Another clash took place in Tumahuallan near Pio Bocay, where five Sandinists were killed and an undetermined number were wounded.

The radio also reported that the Sandinist "80-16" Battalion refused to fight troops of the (?FDM), telling their superiors that they do not have sufficient food supplies to survive in the mountains. According to "15 September," the "80-16" Battalion has been threatened with reprisals by the Sandinist High Command.

HAVANA ON STATE COUNCIL'S SECURITY ZONE BILL

PA260722 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] This week the Nicaraguan State Council will begin to debate a bill on the creation of an air and sea security zone that will encompass all of Nicaragua. The bill presented by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has been rejected by the U.S. State Department, which claims that it infringes on international law.

U.S. warships have been patrolling off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Nicaragua for months, in what has been seen as an attempted naval blockade.

The Nicaraguan bill stipulates a 25-nautical mile security zone, using as a guide the line used to measure sea distances off the Nicaraguan coasts. The bill states that all airspace above Nicaraguan territory will be included in the security zone, as well as adjacent airspace up to the limits recognized by international law.

According to the bill, foreign planes and vessels that plan to enter the special security zones will require prior authorization from the Defense Ministry, which will be issued through the Foreign Ministry; requests for authorization must be made 7 days in advance of transit.

CONDEMNATION OF U.S. 'ADVENTUROUS POLICY'

'Our America' Commentary

PA3111156 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The week that has just ended will go down in history as one of the periods of greatest loss of prestige for U.S. imperialism and greatest revolutionary pride and solidarity of the peoples of our America. The cowardly, cunning, and unjustifiable invasion by the United States, the strongest aggressive power in the history of man, of the island of Grenada, one of the smallest countries in the world, clearly shows how far the criminality, insolent arrogance, and the lack of responsibility of President Ronald Reagan's government extend. But the heroic resistance displayed by the Grenadians, Cuban construction workers, and other Cuban collaborators against the invaders, who are equipped with artillery, aircraft, and other modern war equipment, confirms, as stated in one of the most recent communiques issued by the Cuban Revolutionary Government, that imperialist adventures will not be military picnics, that the people do not fear them, and that these people, determined to fight, will be invincible. The anti-imperialist feeling that developed strongly in our America about 1 and 1/2 years ago, after Washington supported the dirty British aggression against Argentina over the Malvinas islands, has reached its peak, following the cunning Yankee invasion of the island of Grenada, which has become a shameful moral defeat for the United States.

Only the most abject puppets of U.S. imperialism on this continent have justified the new U.S. aggression against a country of our America. The majority of governments traditionally allied with the Washington government have rejected the adventurous U.S. military invasion of Grenada, some more strongly than others. No one with an ounce of dignity or common sense can accept as valid the clumsy excuses given by Reagan in trying to justify his crooked action. Even in the United States, despite the limitations imposed by the government on information coming from Grenada and despite the campaign of lies and distortion carried out by official spokesmen in Washington, the demonstrations of rejection of the Grenadian invasion grow. Reagan's appearance on radio and television in an attempt to explain his inexplicable action are fooling no one. Many U.S. congressmen and organizations, as well as newspapers, have publicly expressed their rejection of or dissatisfaction with this new criminal episode of the current government's adventurous policy. Aside from being vile and hypocritical, it is ridiculous that the United States, one of the biggest countries in the world, and the most powerful military capitalist country in history, should invade Grenada, a tiny island with limited military and human resources, and that the pretext for the aggression should be that Grenada was a threat to the national security of the United Sttes.

If we are to believe this, then we have to agree that the fear of the imperialists for the peoples has reached pathological levels, and we may not be wrong about this, because with each day that passes, the hate of the peoples of our America for the imperialists grows, and with each day these peoples are more convinced that their consequent and united struggle is invincible. In his first report to the people, Fidel Castro said that for the Yankee imperialists, Grenada can become, in Latin America and the Caribbean, what Moncada was for the Batista tyranny in Cuba.

U.S. Congressional Reaction Noted

FL291538 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The U.S. Senate has approved a resolution calling for President Reagan to comply with the War Powers Act and limit the presence of U.S. troops in Grenada to 2 months. Under the terms of the resolution, the Yankee President would have 60 days from Tuesday, 25 October, when the aggression occurred, to withdraw the 6,000 troops from Grenada. The (762 to 20) Senate vote took place after Admiral Wesley McDonald, commander of military operations in Grenada, failed to specify the amount of time needed to occupy and pacify the island.

In the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, leader of the democratic majority, said that Reagan had violated international laws and made a mistake by sending troops to Grenada. O'Neill also said he believed Reagan sent the troops to end the Grenadian revolution and not to save the lives of U.S. citizens, as he had told members of Congress. New York Congressman Ted Weiss said Reagan's decision violates the U.S. Constitution and that there would probably be a censure of the President's actions.

HAVANA ON U.S. PRESS RESTRICTIONS ON GRENADA

Pentagon Selects Journalists

PAZ82354 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] A small group of 12 journalists selected by the Pentagon has traveled from Barbados to Grenada after the U.S. Government imposed ironclad press censorship and prevented newsmen from going to the Caribbean island. U.S. journalists were not allowed in Grenada during the first days of the invasion. They remained only 2 hours on the island. Commenting on the problems experienced by the journalists who tried to go to Grenada on their own, AFP said this suggests intensification of fighting in that country.

The U.S Government's restrictions on news from Grenada has caused discontent with the President. Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes has even sent a protest to White House chief of staff James Baker in which he lamented the fact that he was not kept up to date on the events in Grenada.

Almost all of the U.S. news media reacted in the same way. They have always directly covered the landing of Marines anywhere in the world. Other reports indicate that two journalists of the German weekly STERN disappeared in Grenada on Monday. The magazine's management asked the U.S. State Department to search for the two journalists and guarantee their security.

Colombian Writer Protests

FL291410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez has accused the Ronald Reagan administration of blocking journalists' access to Grenada aimed at providing an official balanced news coverage of events there. In statements to Radio CARACOL of Bogota, Garcia Marquez said that such actions once again go to prove the continuing violations of U.S. civil liberties, perpetrated this time by the Pentagon and the White House.

The AFP and EFE news agencies have reported that the United States has sent a total of 15,000 soldiers to Grenada -- 6,000 of them are on the tiny eastern Caribbean island and 9,000 are on warships surrounding Grenada.

Even under these conditions, the Grenadian people's resistance continues. They have been unable to break their resistance and it may continue for weeks or months, as Admiral Wesley McDonald, commander of the occupation forces, was forced to admit. Elsewhere, the restrictions imposed on news coverage out of Grenada by the U.S. Government continue to raise a bitter controversy between the U.S. media and the White House, which has been accused of preparing dispatches and news releases which stray from the real truth of what is presently taking place in Grenada.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVACUATION OF WOUNDED

Havana Rally Scheduled

FL311249 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Fidel Castro is mobilizing his militia in Havana for a massive rally to welcome home the Cuban dead and wounded from the fighting in Grenada. An International Red Cross Cross plane has arrived in the Caribbean to bring out 59 wounded and an undisclosed number of dead. And Havana sources say 1 million Cubans may turn out for this observance. The 600 Cubans taken prisoner are to be returned later.

Arrival of Wounded Delayed

FL312000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1940 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, Oct 31, CANA-REUTER -- The return home of some 60 Cubans wounded in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada has been delayed, the Cuban authorities said today. They said the plane, chartered by the International Red Cross and due to arrive this morning, was now expected at Havana's international airport at around 2300 GMT.

"The hold-up was caused by the American's refusal to allow the plane permission to land in Grenada to pick up the wounded," a Cuban official told REUTERS.

A still undetermined number of Cubans were killed during last week's invasion. Their bodies will be flown to Cuba later.

Around 800 Cubans were on the island, involved mainly in the construction of a new airport, which the United States suspected would be used for Cuban and Soviet military purposes.

The 650 uninjured Cuban prisoners will be repatriated on a British ship, according to Red Cross reports reaching here.

Delay Explained

PA312018 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, 31 Oct (AFP) -- Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban vice minister of foreign relations, declared today in Havana that he "doubts whether the United States is strictly applying the Geneva Convention," which calls on all countries to repatriate those killed and wounded in time of war.

Alarcon made this statement shortly after 1400 (1900 GMT) to explain the delay in the arrival to Havana of the International Red Cross aircraft transporting the Cubans who were killed and wounded on Grenada. The flight had been scheduled to arrive at 1100 (1600 GMT). The vice minister explained that the aircraft arrived in Barbados today at 0300, and added that it has not moved from Bridgetown, the island's capital, since that time.

A Red Cross delegation had traveled to Grenada to organize the repatriation of the Cubans, but Alacon noted that the representative has not yet returned from Barbados.

Arrival Postponed Further

FL010017 Havana Television Service in Spanish 2348 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The public is informed that yesterday afternoon the International Committee of the Red Cross reported that an airplane carrying wounded Cubans would possibly arrive in Havana. Reports received this morning indicated that the airplane would not be able to arrive at the specified time.

Later, it was learned that during the afternoon the airplane chartered by the Red Cross would remain in Barbados, that it had not been able to travel to Grenada, and that Mr (Passier), general Red Cross delegate in Latin America, had traveled in a small airplane to Grenada during the morning and would not return until afternoon. Therefore, at 5:15 [2215 GMT] this afternoon the results of Mr (Passier's) actions were unknown, as was any information that he would have been able to offer about Cuban personnel in Grenada.

Although all steps had been taken to receive the Cubans at the airport in our capital, there is no longer the possibility that they will arrive today. According to reports received a few minutes ago from our embassy in Grenada, with which Mr (Passier) had contact, it is also possible that the evacuation of the wounded will not take place tomorrow. The difficulties and obstacles created by the U.S. Goverment for the evacuation of Cuban wounded and dead from Grenada and for the provision to the International Red Cross of information on the Cubans are evident.

Betancur, Gonzalez Express Concern

FL010603 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0456 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The presidents of Colombia and Spain, Belisario Betancur Cuartas and Felipe Gonzalez, respectively, today expressed their concern over the delay and difficulties confronting the evacuation of the Cubans from Grenada to Havana. They sent a message to the International Red Cross Committee headquartered in Geneva telling them of their efforts taken regarding the conflict in Grenada

HAVANA NOTES WORLD REJECTION OF U.S. IN GRENADA

PA272329 Havana International Service in Spanish 2006 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Spokesmen for Buckingham Palace and the British prime minister have denied that Grenada's Governor General Paul Scoon requested military intervention in that Caribbean country.

In a communique, a spokesman for Queen Elizabeth II informed the BBC that the government palace had not received any request for military aid from the Grenadian governor general. Thus far, this has been the pretext used by Barbados and Dominica to justify the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

Although the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has expressed certain doubts regarding U.S. actions in Grenada, it has abstained from condemning or protesting the invasion in clear and precise terms.

This situation has provoked an avalanche of criticism regarding the attitude assumed by the British Foreign Ministry.

Former Foreign Minsiter Francis Pym joined the protests, and said that the British Government should openly tell the Untied States that it disapproves of the invasion of Grenada.

Dispatches from London report that the Cuban declaration and the news conference given by Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, on the events in Grenada have had a great impact in the British news media. The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN carried banner headlines stating that the U.S. Government ignored Cuba's protests prior to the military invasion of Grenada. The paper noted Fidel Castro's statement that Washington's action is a great political mistake. The daily THE TIMES has published an extensive article datelined Havana in which it described the indignation and protests by the Cuban people over the brutal U.S. military attack on Grenada. The FINANCIAL TIMES stressed Fidel Castro's words to the effect that the United States will only obtain a Pyrrhic victory in Grenada. The MORNING STAR said that the United States will have to face a moral defeat, citing Fidel Castro on the events in Grenada.

Venezuelan Friendship Group's Message

FL281936 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1320 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas -- The Institute of Venezuelan-Cuban Friendship [IVCA] has condemned the U.S. aggression against Grenada and hailed the Grenadian people's resistance and the heroism of the Cuban internationalist workers. In a message sent to Rene Rodriguez Cruz, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples [ICAP], the IVCA states that Venezuelans strongly condemn the aggression against Grenada, repudiating it as criminal and bellicose.

Soviets Protest Embassy Attack

FL291316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] It has been learned that the Soviet Union has protested the attack on 26 October by U.S. planes on the Soviet Embassy in Grenada. An embassy official was wounded in the attack. To the crime of aggression against Grenada, Washington adds the assault on the immunity of the Soviet mission, endangering the lives of its officials.

L.A. Protests Over Intervention

FL291510 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Protests condemning the Yankee invasion of Grenada and demonstrations of solidarity with the people of that Caribbean island and with the Cuban internationalist construction workers who fought there and did not surrender continued throughout the world yesterday for the 4th day in a row.

A large rally led by Guyanese President Forbes Burnham was held in Georgetown, the Guyanese capital, to condemn Reagan's military escalation in the Caribbean in the strongest terms. The Guyanese president labeled Jamaica, Barbados, and the other eastern Caribbean islands which support the invasion as Washington's satellites and puppets. Burnham called on the Guyanese population to prepare themselves in the face of an eventual U.S. attack and warned that his cabinet would not recognize any interim government imposed by the U.S. Marines occupying Grenada.

While thousands of students demonstrated in Santo Domingo against the Yankee invasion of Grenada, Dominican police closed many schools, including the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo, in order to suppress the demonstrations of repudiation.

Clashes between the police and students are known to have resulted in 26 young men wounded and 50 under arrest last night, although observers believe the number arrested was much higher.

Similarly, in Rio de Janerio, hundreds of students, workers, and clergy gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy to express their protest of the brutal invasion of Grenada. The demonstrators read a communique which demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Pentagon's troops and repudiated the U.S. violation of the principle of nonintervention.

Hundreds of Ecuadoran students from Quito's junior colleges took to the main streets to protest, shouting slogans against the Reagan administration and its warmongering policies.

In Panama City, hundreds of persons visited the Cuban Embassy to express to Ambassador Miguel Brugueras their solidarity with the attitude of the Cuban internationalist workers in Grenada.

Nonaligned Movement on U.S. Action

FL300729 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement has expressed its grave concern over the U.S. invasion of Gtenada in urgent meetings held at the United Nations on 26 and 28 October. The bureau reported that these events are a threat to international peace and solidarity. In this context they recalled that the nonaligned countries heads of state and governments who met at the seventh summit conference in New Delhi expressed their concerns over the pressures, threats, and aggression in the Caribbean region.

Moscow, Kampuchea, Others Rap U.S.

FL310716 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0558 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Today in Moscow, analyst (Sebolov Sinkov) has said that the aggression against a small country like Grenada, which has not threatened anyone, had as its obvious purpose -- that of scaring other Latin American peoples, primarily Nicaragua. The newsman, who gave the weekly commentary on the Soviet television show International Panorama, stated that U.S. authorities have not hidden the fact that they are waging a war against Nicaragua to overthrow the legitimate government of that sovereign state to force the Nicaraguan people to abandon the path of that government.

The Kampuchean Foreign Ministr Wu Xueqian also condemned the occupation of Grenada and stated that it was the result of Washington's hegemonistic foreign policy.

The Lebanese Communist Party Politburo has stated that the American invasion of Grenada is part of the Reagan administration's policy of force against Latin America and the Middle East. In a communique issued in Beirut, the Lebanese communists warned that this policy is concentrated first of all against socialist Cuba and increases the danger of an invasion of victorious Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Angola President on 'Militant Solidarity'

FL301602 Bridgetown CANA in English 1522 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 30, CANA-REUTER -- Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos has expressed "militant solidarity with the people of Cuba" over the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, the official Angolan News Agency said today.

In a despatch from Luanda, ANGOP quoted the president as saying in an interview with the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA that Cuba was facing a difficult time "arising from the situation created in Grenada by North American imperialism, which does not exclude intentions to attack other peoples of Central America, including Cuba."

Dos Santos, whose country is aided by an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops in its confrontation with rebels and with South Africa, declared: "We are with the Cuban people, with our internationalist Cuban comrades, as we are with those who fight with us in the same trenches to defend the nation."

Angola Continues Protesting Action

FL310751 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0657 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Meetings protesting the U.S. invasion of Grenada are continuing in Angola, while political and mass organizations continue emitting messages of solidarity with the Grenadian people. In Cabinda, (Armando Dembo), provincial commissioner and MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee member, has presided over a meeting in which he called the invasion a barbarous aggression against the sovereignty of a small country. He pointed out the praiseworthy position of the Cuban internationalist workers in Grenada.

Nations Condemn Intervention

FL310921 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0856 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] In the eyes of the world, the United States is seen as a paranoid bully because of its decision to invade the small island of Grenada this past Tuesday. This opinion, contained in the latest edition of the U.S. daily THE NEW YORK TIMES reflects in good measure the feeling existing in the world today following 7 days of statements, personalities, organizations, and popular demonstrations supporting the resistance by the Grenadian people.

Elsewhere, in Toronto, Montreal, and other Canadian cities, demonstrations were held rejecting the landing of Marines on that island. Many of these demonstrations took place in front of U.S. consulates. Meanwhile, in Panama, numerous messages have been sent to Cuban institutions by various organizations in recognition of the efforts of the Cuban internationalist workers who were attacked by the U.S. military in Grenadian territory.

BAHAMAS

HANNA SAYS 'NBC AFFAIR' AIMED AT DESTABILIZATION

FL281506 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Progressive Liberal Party's convention continued on Paradise Island last night. The deputy prime minister and minister of finance, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, said the recent attacks on the government and the country were deliberately calculated to destabilize our economy and political stability.

[Begin Hanna recording] We are not concerned with the policing of tax laws of other countries. In fact we have difficulty in policing our own. Yet, we are committed to the protection and the fullest development of our financial industry. We are prepared to consult with [changes thought]... We are prepared to consult with other countries and we are prepared to consult with our own financial (?projects) and to serve that protection and the fullest development of the industry and, finally, our country.

I am convinced that the recent attacks upon the government and our country, which now has become known as the NBC affair, was calculated -- (?imaginatively) calculated -- to destabilize our economy and our political stability. I am convinced that some -- no, not all -- leading circles in the Free National Movement have put their own interests above that of their country and have conspired with foreign elements against the political will of our people. [applause]. But brothers and sisters, there is indeed, there is indeed, a long-standing genuine friendship between the Bahamian people and the American people. It is up to both countries to ensure that disruptive elements do not disturb that bridge which has been made and that bridge which can be an example to all the world.

During our lifetime we have fought against domination of the minority against the majority. We've labored hard and long for our freedoms, and we are prepared to fight unrelentingly against foreign domination so that when our descendants would open the book of the story of their country, they would learn that their founding fathers and mothers of their country did whatever they were able to do in defense of their homeland. [applause] [end recording]

BARBADOS

SWISS PLANE ARRIVES TO EVACUATE CUBANS

FL311304 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1230 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] A Swiss Air jet chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva landed at Barbados today to conduct the evacuation of Cubans who were wounded or killed in the fighting in Grenada. The Red Cross was asked by governments involved to intervene to return the dead and wounded Cubans. President Castro's government plans a giant welcoming ceremony in Havana.

NEW HEALTH MINISTER, IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL NAMED

FL312245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2230 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 31, CANA -- Former minister of state with responsibility for immigration, Senator O'Brien Trotman, has been appointed Barbados' new minister of health, succeeding Dr Don Blackman, who left the cabinet nearly eight weeks ago under contentious circumstances, a government statement said today. The statement said Senator Trotman's appointment takes effect from tomorrow. Consequent upon Senator Trotman's new assignment, the subjects for which he was previously responsible as minister of state will all be reassigned to the prime minsiter. Meantime, the statement said the governor-general has been advised that Senator John Williams should be appointed as a parliamentary secretary to the prime minister, particularly to assist him with matters relating to immigration.

CANADA CONTRIBUTES TO CDB ORGANIZATION PLAN

FL280117 Bridgetown CANA in English 2356 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 27, CANA -- Canada will contribute up to one million Canadian dollars towards the cost of a comprehensive reorganisation plan now being implemented at the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), it was announced today. A memorandum of understanding giving approval to the grant by Canada was signed at the bank's headquarters today by Mr John Wood, counsellor for development at the Canadian High Commission in Bridgetown, and the vice-president of CDB, Mr Neville Nicholls.

The reorganisation for greater efficiency and effectiveness of the bank's expanding operations is being undertaken on the basis of recommendations made after an eight-month sutdy of the institution by a firm of international management consultants, a statement from the CDB said. Structure are being rationalised, departments reorganised, managers given increased authority, greater use made of electronic data processing systems, job classification and compensation system refined, and deeper emphasis placed on human resources planning and career development, the statement added. The reorganisation plan is being implemented with the assistance of consultants in order to ensure that its successful conclusion occurs in parallel with continuing success in the bank's day-to-day operations.

Apart from the Canadian contribution, funding of the implementation plan is being provided by another international agency and the CDB itself. The grant for reorganisation is the latest contribution to the CDB by Canada which, as a full member of the bank, has provided a substantial portion of its ordinary capital resources, and is also a major contributor to its special development fund.

CDB's appreciation of Canada's continued generous assistance was expressed by Nicholls, who at the signing ceremony said that the institution had now reached a major milestone in its development. "We have without doubt reached an important milestone in the history of the Caribbean Development Bank. We wish to thank those governments and international development institutions which have helped to bring us to this point. These benefits to the region are too numerous to attempt to list them here. But happily, the overwhelming majority of those benefits are very visible and in evidence right across the region," Mr Nicholls said.

The impact of the reorganisation on the bank's operations would be tremendous, and there would be consequential positive effects on the borrowing member countries.

For the bank, there will be savings through greater efficiency, increased effectiveness through improved planning, and enhanced productivity through the application of new technology and higher training. Speaking for Canada, Mr Wood said his country had watched with great interest in the bank's development into a mature financing institution in the Caribbean.

BERMUDA

PREMIER REITERATES SUPPORT FOR GRENADA ACTION

FL3123Z41 Bridgetown CANA in English 2300 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct 31, CANA -- Bermuda Premier John Swan has reiterated his support for the invasion of Grenada and pledged that Bermuda will offer some form of assistance to the crisis-torn island. Swan, leader of the ruling United Bermuda Party (UBP), voiced his support for the American and East Caribbean invasion of the island soon after it took place.

Critics claimed that the premier was too hasty in his support, and questioned his right to speak on Bermuda's foreign policy, when the island is still a British colony. But at a specially-called meeting of the UBP, the party caucus backed Swan's stance and pledged aid for Grenada in the future.

Swain said: "Government have a record of being benevolent. We have helped out countries in times of crisis before. We responded to the devastating hurricane which hit Dominica, the anti-apartheid fund in South Africa, and the South Atlantic fund for the Falkland Islands. Government want to be the catalyst in starting some type of help programme for Grenada and we are encouraging Bermudians -- voluntary organisations and individuals who are always so generous when a call for assistance goes out -- to give a hand either in a monetary or material way."

Support for Swan's forthright support of the invasion came from the islands governor, Viscount Dunrossil, who was off the island when the premier made his remarks. "He and his cabinet seem to me to be entirely entitled to take a view on that," said Lord Dunrossil. "Possibly they were not aware of the British view at the time. I don't think that any severe damage has been done to our relations or anything like that."

Lord Dunrossil was British high commissioner in Barbados before coming to Bermuda this year as governor, and met assassinated Grenadian leader Maurice Bishop on two occasions. He added: "As soon as I heard there had been a coup I thought he was a dead man. He had so much charisma and such ability with people that they could not really leave him lying around if he was hostile to the new regime. Bishop was by no means favourable to the West, particularly when we were not there, but at the same time when he was talking to Western diplomats he could be very persuasive."

GRENADA

SCOON ON PREFERENCE FOR U.S.-LED INTERVENTION

FL010058 Bridgetown CANA in English 2345 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] London, Oct 31, CANA-REUTER -- Sir Paul said in the interview that he asked the United States rather than Britain to intervene because "I thought the Americans could do it much faster and more decisively."

He asked the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) and two other Caribbean countries first because they had "expressed horror" from the day former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed.

Sir Paul also said he had no idea what had happened to the bodies of Bishop and three cabinet members, or how many civilian casualties were incurred in the invasion. Members of the People's Revolutionary Government, which overthrew Bishop, would be held under the Grenadan Constitution by the U.S.-led forces and would be charged if necessary after investigations were complete, he said. Sir Paul added that he had been "astonished at the amount of sophisticated weapons" found on the island and said he did not believe they were for the defence of Grenada. "The people who were killed by those arms were Grenadan," the governor-general said.

SCHOOLS, OFFICES REOPEN; CAPITAL 'VERY QUIET'

FL312318 Bridgetown CANA in English 2125 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpts] St George's, Grenada, Oct 31, CANA -- Schools, shops, and offices reopened in Grenada today, as some ease returned to the eastern Caribbean tourist island, paralysed for the last two weeks by a political crisis. The reopening, in answer to a weekend call by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, coincided with the pull out of American Marines who invaded Grenada nearly a week ago to crush a military coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other people were killed. School children waved at troops of the Caribbean Security Force in the streets of St George's, witnesses said. Military sources said the U.S. Marines are being replaced by additional units of the 82nd Airborne division due to fly in from Puerto Rico. Jamaican Colonel Ken Barnes, commander of the ground forces which now control the capital, said today "St George's is very quiet now and we have the situation under control." There had been some looting earlier, mainly for food, but this had ceased.

Governor General Scoon, who is trying to form an interim administration for the island, said in a radio interview today that he wanted the U.S. forces to remain in Grenada "for as long as is necessary." He added: "I cannot say two weeks or two months. I don't know. We have to get people back to work and back to school. After that I am sure we can ask the Americans to leave."

A spokeswoman for the Commonwealth Secretariat in London said plans for a security force for the island were being backed by a "heartening" number of Commonwealth members. The force will be a policing rather than a peace-keeping body drawn largely from national police forces. Sir Paul is expected to invite it in as soon as the U.S. forces withdraw. Canada and Trinidad and Tobago have agreed to take part, and other nations have indicated they will help when the need arises, the spokeswoman said.

CHALLENGES FACE NEW GOVERNMENT, SCOON'S AUTHORITY

Dessima Williams Speaks Out

FL312138 Bridgetown CANA in English 2100 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 31, CANA -- The diplomat who headed Grenada's mission to the Organisation of American States (OAS) prior to the recent coup, Dessima Williams, has challenged the authority of Governor General Sir Paul Scoon to form a new government or dismiss diplomatic representatives.

In a statement on behalf of "concerned Grenadians abroad," telexed from Washington to the headquarters of the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) here, Miss Williams stressed that the recognised Government of Grenada continues to be the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG). "This continues to be a matter of political reality inside Grenada and in the international community as well," she said, "so that Paul Scoon's operating with political legitimacy is a hoax aimed at misleading public opinion at this time."

Last Saturday, Sir Paul, who has asserted his position as the sole constitutional authority in St George's following the bloody military takeover nearly two weeks ago, announced that he was planning the formation of an interim administration and he has ordered the temporary closure of Grenada's diplomatic missions.

But Williams asserted that the governor general exists at the pleasure of the government. She said his role and authority were well defined through the channels of the PRG, a point that was clearly understood and taken when Sir Paul accepted the post. "The governor-general, therefore, has no political authority to either dissolve or form a government, nor to dismiss diplomatic representatives of the said government," Williams said. She observed that in order to form a new government, Sir Paul would have assumed the powers of the PRG, "sole, and legitimate government of the people and state of Grenada."

"By virtue of this, it must be interpreted that he would be single-handedly responsible for carrying out a coup using U.S. military forces," she said. "We therefore call on all patriotic Grenadians to disassociate themselves from the political manoeuvring of Paul Scoon and the U.S. Government." She said that the involvement of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Jamaica, and Barbados in last Tuesday's U.S.-led invasion was an attempt to subvert the legitimate authority of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) to effectively deal with Caribbean issues. "Why shouldn't Caricom be in the forefront assisting in the search for a solution to this matter, when the experience and maturity of this regional organisation is so well established?" she asked.

Williams said resistance by Grenadians was a demonstration of national unity in the face of foreign aggression, which she said strongly impelled all of them to continue working against all political and military attempts to destroy the revolution. On behalf of the Grenadians, she issued a call to the international community to assist the Grenadian people in six specific ways:

1. Continue to oppose the invasion and occupation of Grenada -- a small sovereign state of the Americas -- and call for immediate unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops.

2. Continued recognition of the PRG as the sole, legitimate government of the Grenadian people, as well as recognition of existing diplomatic representatives and missions worldwide.

3. Humanitarian and relief assistance to the victims of this unjust war and assault against our people. The efforts of organisations friendly to the Grenada revolution are particularly welcomed in this hour of need.

4. Demands for a full and comprehensive investigation of the facts on and surrounding the invasion and occupation of Grenada. Fact-finding missions and parliamentary hearings can be specially useful.

5. Demands for decent burials of all those heroic Grenadians who have died as well as full accounting for and proper treatment of all persons missing, wounded, and imprisoned, in particular women and children. (and)

6. Demands for an immediate end to inhumane restrictions on travel to and from Grenada, communications, and information.

UN Envoy Vows To Remain

FL010641 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0557 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The UN General Assembly began voting for five non-permanent members for the Security Council, with the United States questioning the representative nature of the Grenadian delegation. Grenadian Ambassador (Caldwell Taylor) replied to the White House representative by stating that my country is not Puerto Rico. It is not a U.S. colony. And at this time U.S. soldiers are occupying us and massacring the people. (Taylor) challenged: If anyone wants to remove me from Grenada's seat, he will have to do so by force. Following the exchange, the delegates at the plenary session of the General Assembly broke out with a strong applause, which showed the rejection of the action taken by the White House and solidarity with the Grenadian people.

ALISTER HUGHES REPORTS ON 19 OCT COUP EVENTS

FL312357 Bridgetown CANA in English 1733 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Report for CANA and AP by Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes, "shortly after his arrival in Barbados" on "Friday night"]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 30, CANA -- I should start on the morning of October 19, when the crowd rescued (deposed Prime Minister) Maurice Bishop from house arrest. I noticed from my home some demonstrations around town. I investigated and found that (Foreign Minister) Unison Whiteman was leading them. He had no public address system, but the crowd was about 500 people and growing. He went to the Market Square and got a loudspeaker, and he then had about 2,000 peroople who gathered there. He announced they were going to Bishop's official residence on the east side of St George's to rescue Bishop. Let's say this was mid-morning.

The crowd went up the hill. About halfway up there, I decided there was going to be confrontation. I am not the hero type, and I was not going any further, so I went down to my home. I got some binoculars out and saw that the crowd was streaming up into that area on two roads that went sort of around where Maurice Bishop was. I couldn't find out what was happening, so with a fluttering stomach, I took the car and headed up that way.

There were some rounds of rifle fire. I was told it was over the crowd's head. I guess at that time there must have been 4,000 or 5,000 people stretching down Lucan Street where I was. I didn't know what was happening up there. The firing had ceased. Then they were coming back from Bishop's home with the chant: "We get we leader." And they were coming down very jubilant, and then Maurice Bishop appeared in the middle.

I heard reports he was found in a small room. Some people said he was tied to his bed. He looked a little drawn, a little pale, not his smiling, usual self. But he didn't seem to be weak or disabled in any way. He was dressed in a marino, vest and short pants. I was able to work myself next to him and said to him, "Tell me something, anything." And he said, "The masses..."

He was put on a truck and I moved down the street to Market Square, where I understood he was going to address them. We waited in the square, but he never came. We heard all sorts of reports that he was tired and resting, that he had gone to the hospital for (?a medical) checkup, but it would appear he had gone up to Fort Rupert.

There were two loud explosions. Now this sounded to me like one of these rocket launchers, I emphasise that the first sound was these two loud explosions. (?We) were about a quarter mile away. The crowd at the Market Square got very apprehensive. People started running off into the side streets to try to get away. I went over to the esplanade, which is a little bit closer to the fort.

About an hour later, I saw a woman with a bullet wound in her left shoulder. A little while later I interviewed a very young girl who was hysterical. She spoke about people being killed and a lot of wounded people. Why I considered these two loud explosions extremely crucial is that night Hudson Austin, the head of the military council that had taken charge, said the Army had driven up to the fort after Maurice Bishop had armed the crowd and that the crowd had opened fire on the Army, and that they (the Army) retaliated to protect their lives after the crowd had killed two soldiers.

Those two loud explosions seemed to tell me that it was the rocket on those launchers that started what happened up there that day. It was not that the crowd had opened fire. I have it from eyewitness accounts that they opened on the crowd without any warning. I don't know how many people were killed, but some people were killed because they attempted to get down in panic and fell down the 50-foot drop. Even into the next day they were finding bodies down below. I don't really know why Bishop went to Fort Rupert. Perhaps it was because some of his cabinet ministers were being held there and he wanted to take them with him to Market Square.

At night, we heard Austin on the radio talking about his troops being attacked up there. My wife, Cynthia, and I were at home. At about a quarter to 12, there was a knock at my front door and I went out and the security forces just said, "Come with us." So I went up, put on clean clothes and didn't take my watch.

I was in no way ill treated. I was taken in a car up to Richmond Hill, past a couple of checkpoints, into an annex of the prison which is known as "the goat pen." Apparently they used to keep goats there. But there was no smell of goats and it was not particularly unclean. It's a building roughly 12 feet by 10. When I got there, there was only one person, my brother. But we were not alone for long. Soon there were 11 of us.

Later on we were moved into the prison proper. I was put into a cell on the upper floor about 10 feet by 6 feet, clean-looking with a tile floor. But there was nothing in it. There was a very (?bright) bulb burning over the door. I walked around for a while. I sat down for a while, and then I lay down for a while on the floor.

They brought me a very thick blanket and later a two-inch foam mattress. It's difficult without a watch, but I went in with nothing because I knew that they take everything from you there. Two or three hours afterward, they put me back in the goat pen. I was the 12th and it was extremely congested. One of them was Cletus St Paul, Bishop's chief security guard. He had on handcuffs, but he was dressed very nattily in a blue track suit. He seemed very cheerful. He was saying that he understood why he was arrested. He said Maurice Bishop was really doing the wrong thing, and that he (St Paul) had not been party to this rumour it was said that Bishop had spread, about Bernard Coard and his wife Phyllis wanting to kill Bishop. Cletus said it was another security guard who spread the rumour. He painted a rather black picture of Maurice as a budding dictator. It appeared to me and others there that Cletus had been sent in there to sell this story to us.

I spent a few more hours in "the goat pen", then a man called Thomas, a prison official, came and said "this is too congested." He took me and three or four others out to the hospital infirmary. It totalled 18 men in that room. There were three or four boys in that room, and I don't know whether it was by Providence or God or who, but I do consider it a rare privilege that I was able to calm them. They had been taking this very badly. I told them this wasn't the end of it all. This was the beginning of a small spiritual experience for me.

I don't want to sound maudlin, but the eight days I spent in prison has done a great deal for me. This was on Thursday when I got into the infirmary. On Monday, they released all but two of the 18. My brother Leonard was not in the infirmary, but he was released that day too. On Tuesday, between five and six in the morning just as it began to get light, there was all sorts of activity with planes flying around and we realised that something was starting to happen. There were Army soldiers about the prison. We heard a roar overhead and there were great shouts from the soldiers: "We get two MIG's."

Between Tuesday and Wednesday, it's difficult for me without a watch, there was bombing and shooting and planes, and through little peepholes we were able to see a couple of helicopters. There were explosions, there was gunfire, there was anti-aircraft fire. We were bewildered. The prison official, Thomas, came in Wednesday and told us he had spent the night trying to calm the women prisoners. And when he came up that morning, he found the prison doors locked and the guards gone (from the men's area).

We heard that when the attack was on, the convicts, not the political detainees, broke out of their cells and men were in the yard. We heard shouts of "don't shoot." And we learned later that one man was killed. That was on Tuesday. All of the prisoners had been returned to their cells on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, when they found the guards had gone, there was another breaking out. Some of the convicts came to us and told us they didn't advise us to break outselves out. They said they didn't want to get in trouble. In my cell, there were four of us. Two were in favour of breaking out and there was quite an argument about this.

On Wednesday afternoon, there was a realisation that the Army might come back for us out of pure vengeance. We were locked up without food. Then, a man whose nickname is "Tower" and stands 6 foot 9, broke through the ceiling in the adjoining cell and climbed over to where we were. He wears a size 12 shoe. A blow of the size 12 shoe against the outer door and he was free. He went out and found that the other political detainees were breaking out because of the same fear of what might happen if we stayed in the prison that night.

Other men came with a file and a bit of iron and we began breaking the padlocks. We went over to where other detainees were and found our lot had been considerably better than theirs. Their cells were dark and dismal, with no way to see out.

There we were, prisoners, convicts, and detainees, when I heard one of the sweetest sounds I've ever heard. It was a voice that said: "Brother Hughes, two white men here and they say come now". And I went outside and there were two journalists who I knew very well. We took five others with us and I went home to see my strong lady.

JAMAICA

SEAGA DEFENDS JAMAICA'S ROLE IN GRENADA ACTION

FLZ82352 Bridgetown CANA in English 1809 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Jamaica, Oct 28, CANA's -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga said last night that the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada was not aimed at precluding any particular political system that might emerge from a new government there. But at the same time, he did not rule out similar action in the future if Grenada's neighbours in the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) felt a security threat from a regime in St George's.

The prime minister, in a local television interview, was defending Jamaica's contribution of troops to a 300-strong Caribbean force that joined American Marines who landed on Grenada Tuesday to topple the Marxist military government that had seized power a week earlier. In the takeover, left-wing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was in a power struggle with elements within his New Jewel Movement (NJM), along with a number of Cabinet colleagues, were killed.

Member countries of the OECS, of which Grenada is a part, said they evoked a section of their treaty calling for collective defence against external aggression in inviting the U.S., Jamaica, and Barbados to participate in the invasion. The participating governments say that an interim administration of Grenadians is to be established on the island which, under Bishop, developed close ties with Cuba and the socialist bloc. Elections will then be held.

"The intervention that has taken place is not to preclude any political system..." Seaga said. "The government they (the Grenadians) choose is the government they will have to live with." He said, however, that it was important that Grenadians be given the right to make that decision, which they had lost for several years.

The prime minister said that though at times uncomfortable, the English-speaking Caribbean could and had lived with ideological pluralism, citing the tolerance of the Bishop regime as an example. "It is not that we couldn't live with it in the future. But contain your ideology to yourself, don't export it," Seaga declared.

Pressed on the possibility of a government sympathetic to Cuba winning an election and inviting back Havana, Seaga said that "to the extent that it is perceived the same threat (of security to neighbours) is posed...the same thing will happen again." "What we will not allow in the Caribbean is a regime that will threaten the security of the Caribbean, and in so far as countries that have a treaty to do something about," the Jamaica leader said. [sentence as received]

Seaga, in dealing with the probability of guerrilla action arising from the takeover, implied that there would be a longer-term U.S. presence on the island rather than a full pull-back of troops. A Caribbean peace-keeping force, he noted, would be doing the policing of Grenada, but U.S. withdrawal would be done with the possibility of guerrilla activity and sabotage in mind. "We won't be without support and ability to deal with it if it arises," Seaga said. The prime minister said that most of the negative world reaction to the Grenada invasion was "on an unsound basis," and that he expected that many leaders will be mollified when they get a clearer picture of the issue.

Seaga also said he had sent letters to 30 leaders with whom he felt it necessary to establish concord, and that he expected some changing of views, if not publicly expressed, by the time he attends next month's Commonwealth summit in New Delhi.

One of the countries to have condemned the invasion is Jamaica's Caribbean Community (Caricom) partner, Guyana, whose president, Forbes Burnham, today dubbed as "satellites and puppets" regional countries participating in the exercise.

Seaga, in answering the interviewers' questions, expressed some doubt over the quality of democracy in Guyana, though he said the situation there was not the same as was the case in Grenada. He said that Burnham did not operate a one-party state in terms of violating constitutional requirement, though "it may turn out that way in practice." "It (democracy in Guyana) has been severely criticised -- and not without good reason," the prime minister said.

Reports on Arms Buildup

FL290509 Bridgetown CANA in English 0057 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 28, (CANA) -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga said today discoveries by multinational invasion forces in Grenada were proving that Cuba was making an armed camp of the island. Seaga supported American statements that six warehouses filled with Cuban and Soviet arms had been found around the Point Salines International Airport, which was being built with Cuban assistance. Additionally, he said, anti-tank and anti-aircraft installations had been discovered in the hills around the airport.

"I understand that everything indicates that the warehouses and other discoveries at the Cuban-built Point Salines Airport are in fact part of a major military installation," the prime minister said in a statement. The pattern of events in Grenada was not without relevance to Jamaica and had lessons for this island, he said.

Seaga, a stout anti-communist, came to office in 1980 following the defeat of the Democratic Socialist government of ex-Prime Minister Michael Manley, which had developed close ties with Cuba and other socialist countries.

Says Invasion 'Leaked' to Austin

FL312121 Bridgetown CANA in English 2020 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 31, CANA -- Plans for the invasion of Grenada to topple the Marxist military government installed in an October 19 coup there were leaked to Army leader General Hudson Austin by one of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries that took part in the regional summit two weekends ago, the Jamaica prime minister, Edward Seaga, charged last night. "When at the meeting at the weekend we discussed the plan for invasion we are fortunate that we never mentioned a time or date, because when I visited Grenada today I was told that immediately after the meeting was over those plans were given to General Austin in Grenada," Seaga told a rally of his ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) in the south central parish of Clarendon.

Seaga said that the action was to the "everlasting disgrace" of the country, which he refused to name, but observers here immediately conjectured that he was attacking Guyana, whose president, Forbes Burnham, has been severely critical of the U.S.-led invasion. Guyana co-sponsored a UN Security Council resolution condemning the resolution, which the United States vetoed.

Burnham, Trinidad and Tobago's George Chambers, Linden Pindling of Bahamas, and Belize's George Price, at the Caricom summit opposed the idea of an armed intervention, which, ostensibly, was to remove a security threat to Grenada's neighbours and restore parliamentary democracy to the island. After failing to reach a consensus on the matter the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), the regional subgroup representing the Leeward and Windward Islands, caucused quietly with Jamaica and Barbados to invite the U.S. to help topple Austin. Austin's Army had seized power after the military had killed leftwing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and a number of his colleagues -- the climax of a power struggle in the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) that had itself gained power in a 1979 revolution.

Relations between Grenada and the U.S. had been cold since the NJM's ousting of eccentric Sir Eric Gairy and Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government had constantly alleged there were U.S. plans to invade. Seaga said that there was concern that had there been any forewarning of the invasion "those vicious butchers" who were at the helm in Grenada would have held Americans on the island hostage and killed the governor-general, Sir Paul Scoon, "the only constitutional authority in the country." Said the prime minister: "Hence we made our plans in great secrecy. Hence, we did not express the plans to those countries who are now complaining they didn't know, because we did not want anything to leak out and it is a good thing that we made it in secrecy because we had traitors among us."

The reference to countries complaining of having not been told about the plans apparently came out of George Chambers' remarks that he had heard nothing more of the intention until after troops had landed on Grenada last Tuesday.

Seaga said that there were treacherous people who were willing to give up the invasion plans that would have caused serious bloodshed. He went on: "Among them who say that they don't agree with what we are doing (are those who) didn't play the role to stand by. They played the role of traitors so that the enemy knew what our plans were so that they could do certain things to stop us and in doing so risked human lives." Meantime, the GLEANER newspaper today quoted Seaga as saying after a brief stop in Grenada yesterday: "The military operation was such that it neither took lives nor destroyed buildings."

PNP LEADER SCORES PARTICIPATION IN GRENADA ACTION

FL300231 Bridgetown CANA in English 0034 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 29, CANA -- Former Jamaican Foreign Minister Percival Patterson today scorned the island's participation in the U.S.-led military intervention in Grenada and said it had made this country a bed-fellow with the abhorrent regime in South Africa. The landing had set a dangerous precedent that could haunt the Caribbean in the future, the opposition politician said.

Patterson, chairman of the opposition Peoples National Party (PNP), noted that apart from 11 countries of the UN Security Council which voted to condemn the invasion, 60 others had taken the floor to denounce the action, with South Africa being among the few who have approved. "...We have done something which put us in the same bed with the oppressive and abhorrent regime of apartheid South Africa and have turned Caribbean brother against Caribbean brother," Patterson told a congress of a trade union aligned with his party. He said that Jamaica was isolated in international opinion, had possibly placed a serious wedge between itself and its major partners in the 13 nation Caribbean Community (Caricom).

Trinidad and Tobago, the economically strongest member of the community, and Guyana, with the largest land area, have criticised the invasion. "I want to warn the Jamaican people...that by legitimising the right to invite a foreign force into your own country for the purpose of removing a political regime, this is rightly the subject of universal abhorrence and disapproval," Patterson said. "We have inherited a very, very dangerous precedent that is going to haunt us in years to come." He called on the government to deal with an "economic and social collapse" at home, and suggested that the government was now hiding behind the Grenada issue.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

EFFECT OF GRENADA INVASION ON TOURISM FEARED

FL281814 Bridgetown CANA in English 1626 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 28, CANA -- A top tourism official in St Vincent and the Grenadines has expressed fears that the present crisis in neighbouring Grenada may have adverse effects on the tourist industry here. Director of tourism, Vera-Anna Brereton said on a Government Information Service (GIS) radio programme here that hotels in the southern Grenadines, as well as on St Vincent had already received cancellation of bookings as a result of the situation in Grenada, where U.S.-led invading forces are close to gaining full control of the island from the military. Miss Brereton said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here had already been in touch with tourism publications and travel agents in North America re-assuring them that it was safe to come to St Vincent and the Grenadines since the islands had not been affected by the crisis in neighbouring Grenada.

St Vincent is about 64 miles north of Grenada, but the most southerly Grenadine islands -- Petit St Vincent, Prune Island, and Union Island are just 15 miles away from the Spice Isle. Miss Brereton said she hoped that the steps taken by the Foreign Affairs Ministry would arrest the state of hotel cancellations. She added, "We can least afford to suffer further decline this year," tourist arrivals to St Vincent and the Grenadines declined by 3.2 per cent last year mainly because of world wide recession.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

INCE SAYS ENVOY NOT INFORMED OF INTERVENTION

FL291710 Bridgetown CANA in English 1440 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 29, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's foreign minister, Dr Basil Ince, has told Parliament here that this country's envoy to Barbados reported that he was not informed by Prime Minister Tom Adams of a planned armed multinational intervention in Grenada. Following is the text of Minister Ince's statement:

"Honourable deputy speaker, I wish to put into the records of his honourable house the following report from High Commissioner Basil Pitt. The prime minister of Barbados requested that Mr Pitt should convey to the prime minister of Trinidad and Tobago that he would not be able to come to Trinidad for the meeting because Barbados being the nerve-centre of the security system, he would be required to co-ordinate what security activity there was. The prime minister of Barbados did not mention any armed intervention nor did he mention any request of Caricom states to participate. This was about 1:00 p.m. on Friday October 21.

"Mr Pitt said that the prime minister of Barbados informed him that the OECS was meeting at 2830 p.m. He did say that an American tark force may well be on its way to the Caribbean. High Commissioner Pitt said that he was never told about any armed intervention. Mr Deputy Speaker, I also wish to advise this honourable house that the government of Trinidad and Tobago has notified the governor general of Grenada, the secretary general of the United Nations, the secretary general of the Commonwealth, the secretary general of Caricom and all Caricom states of our willingness and readiness to parti ipate in a peace-keeping force in Grenada, the composition and terms of reference of such force to be agreed. The prime minister has kept the A.G. leader of the opposition informed of both matters." (End of statement).

Says Sovereignty 'Illusory'

FL312210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2025 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 31, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's External Affairs Minister Dr Basil Ince says last Tuesday's American-led military intervention in Grenada to restore law and order after a coup October 19 sete a worrying precedent for invasions of other states in the Caribbean. Senator Ince told a constitutency group meeting of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) here yesterday thw invasion implied that the sovereignty of states in the region was now more illusory than real. Said the minister, considered here to be an international relations specialist: "Who is going to prevent any state inviting the Russians into the Caribbean tomorrow or for that matter the United States again?." According to Ince: "The sovereignty of Caribbean states is now more than ever illusory rather than real." The Trinidad and Tobago Government had urged the path of negotiations in resolving the crisis in Grenada where the armed forces deposed former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a bloody coup. In a mild condemnation of the American invasion Prime Minister Chambers stated it was "regrettable that measures involving the use of force as "first resort" had been used. According to Chambers, it was also "regrettable that military intervention of this nature" had to be "imported" into the commonwealth Caribbean."

Opinions here have tended to support the American intervention. The "EXPRESS" newspaper reported on Sunday that a poll taken by an independent research group retained by the paper showed that 63 percent of the persons polled felt "force was the only alternative" for resolving the Grenada issue. A majority (56 percent) also felt that Trinidad and Tobago should have "joined in the invasion" while 61 percent said the decision by the majority of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) states to "invite" the United States in the invasion was "justified." The invasion also found implicit support from former Attorney General Karl Hudson-Phillips who now leads the opposition Organisation for National Reconstruction Party (ONR), a political party not represented in parliament. Hudson-Phillips, a barrister-at-law, was reported in the EXPRESS as saying at a public meeting last Friday night that the international law principle of non-intervention in states "is not an absolute rule and never has been." "There is a substantial body of opinion and of practice in support of the view that there are limits to the manner in which a sovereign country can treat even its citizens," the former attorney general was quoted as saying. Meanwhile the first bunch of obviously still shaken Trinidadians landing at Piarco Airport from Grenada via Barbados last Saturday night appeared to confirm Hudson-Phillips' opinion when those persons interviewed made statements like "America came just in time" and "God bless America."

ASSEMBLY APPROVES ANTI-INVASION RESOLUTION

FL311940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1915 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 31, CANA -- The Guyana National Assembly (parliament) has approved a government resolution condemning last week's intervention in Grenada by foreign forces led by the United States. The resolution, introduced by Prime Minister Doctor Ptolemy Reid, received the full backing of the opposition Peoples Progressive Party (PPP). The rightist-oriented United Force (UF), which has two members in the fifty-three seat house, did not attend the sitting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the house observed one minute's silence as a mark of respect for the late Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was shot dead by the military before it seized power in an October 19 coup that triggered the invasion.

"The invasion constitutes a flagrant violation of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs, respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of states, in particular, and of the charter of the United Nations and of international law in general," the motion said. The motion called on the National Assembly to "strongly condemn the armed intervention in Grenada by the United States of America, regrettably supported by some Caribbean countries, which has resulted in the death of and injury to many persons, including unarmed civilians from indiscriminate bombardment, shelling, and other military activity by the aggressors."

Speakers on both sides of the house condemned the invasion as a violation of all international law, and a transgression of the charter of the United Nations.

Opposition leader Doctor Cheddi Jagan expressed his party's full support, describing the invasion as "a vulture/eagle descending with the connivance of the regional (?hawks)" in supporting the "brutal" invasion. This was a reference to Jamaica, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, St Lucia, St Vincent and St Kitts-Nevis, which invited the American landing on Grenada's behalf under the terms of a joint defence treaty.

Reid Urges Rejection of Force

FL311221 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 1006 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Ptolemy Reid said that it is not too late for the truly peace-loving peoples of the Caribbean and of the world to act cooperatively to close the lid on further adventurism in the region.

Speaking on the Grenada situation, Dr Reid said the wide and united appeal would constantly stir the conscience of the aggressors into realizing that force accomplishes nothing. The prime minister said [words indistinct] enemy riding roughshod over the Grenadian people. Whatever the results, there is a new freedom surging through the world, the prime minister said, adding that [words indistinct] of those who represent out of date methods of oppression.

BOUTERSE SEEKS RESUMPTION OF DUTCH COOPERATION

PM302046 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 21 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Frans van Klaveren report: "Suriname Sends Delegation to The Hague for Talks"]

[Excerpt] Rotterdam, 21 Oct -- Suriname Army leader Deysi Bouterse is prepared to accede to a number of the Netherlands' wishes on condition that there is a prospect of the restoration of development cooperation. An important Surinamese delegation will travel to the Netherlands very shortly to hold top-level talks on the matter.

The intention of the Surinamese delegation is to propose a number of changes in the course which Suriname will follow in a discussion with the Netherlands in an attempt to force a breakthrough in the impasse which has existed between the two countries since last year's December murders.

A Hague Foreign Ministery spokesman said that nothing "official" has been heard about the arrival of such a delegation, but that there were "unofficial" rumors pointing in this direction. According to well-informed sources in The Hague, such a step by Paramaribo would fit "in well with a definite pattern." According to the Foreign Ministry spokesman, the Ministry is "most prepared to meet the gentlemen."

The Surinamese delegation's most important task is to find out which changes the regime in Paramaribo must carry out in order to make Suriname acceptable to the Netherlands again as a recipient of development aid. At present Suriname is struggling with major financial problems because of the suspension of aid from the Netherlands, among others. A natural concern of the proposed talks will also be to prevent a loss of face on both sides.

On the Surinamese side the delegation's trip is shrouded in great secrecy. The probably 4-man-strong delegation [words illegible] the well-known Surinamese lawyer Hans Lim A Po (who works at present for Billiton) will fly from Miami to Brussels via London. According to reliable sources, Army Commander Bouterse has kept Prime Minister Alibux, with whom his personal relations have reached a nadir, ignorant of the mission.